ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

IN

THE NEPAL TARAI : 1964

DONATED BY
ISHER BAHADUR K. C.

REPORT ON THE WORK UNDERTAKEN JOINTLY BY THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY, HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL, AND THE INDIAN CO-OPERATION MISSION, NEPAL

By

SHANTARAM BHALCHANDRA DEO

Formerly Colombo Plan Professor of Ancient Indian Culture,
Indian Co-operation Mission

Published by the Department of Archaeology, His Majesty's Government of Nepal,
Kathmandu, 1968

FOREWORD

The scope of archaeological work in Nepal is admittedly enormous, and only a beginning has been made in this hitherto sparingly trodden field. P. C. Mukherjee's painstaking and important explorations in the Tarai towards the end of the last century (1899), which were published by the then Government of India (1901) with an introductory note from the pen of Vincent A. Smith, are at best an inadequate index of the extent of the field awaiting investigations. Our own Department of Archaeology is young, being founded only in Samvat 2009 (1952), but has already caught up with the work in good enthusiasm. The Tribhuvan University too has instituted a post-graduate degree course in Archaeology, presently under the nomenclature of Culture, and the students who are passing out will no doubt be our hopes for the future. It is only to be expected that they will contribute their mite towards bridging the many gaps in our knowledge of the past from the prehistoric times to almost up to the present day, and thus serve their Motherland. One now makes bold to say that our past has a great future in it.

The works presented in this volume were carried out jointly under the auspices of the Department of Archaeology of His Majesty's Government and the Indian Co-operation, Mission, Nepal in Samvat 2021 (1964). The author, Dr. S. B. Deo, a product of the Deccan College Post Graduate Research Institute, Poona, and now Professor of Ancient Indian History and Culture at the Nagpur University, had led the team on the field in his capacity then as Colombo Plan Professor of Ancient Indian Culture, Indian Co-operation Mission. He deserves congratulations on his bringing to light some interesting aspects of ancient Nepal, though naturally on a very restricted scale. As a result of these works the history of Nepal could be traced back to at least about the 7th-6th centuries B.C., though the possibilities of still earlier beginnings are not ruled out. These are the stepping stones and there can be no doubt that much progress will follow these pioneering efforts.

RAMESH J. THAPA
Director
Department of Archaeology
His Majesty's Government of Nepal

Kathmandu
November, 1968

CONTENTS

Pages

FOREWORD

PREFACE

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

I. PREVIOUS WORK . . . 1

II. AIMS AND ORGANIZATION . . . 2

III. EXCAVATIONS AT BANJARAHĪ . . . 2—28

A. General . . . 2
B. The Site . . . 3
C. The Cuttings . . . 3
D. Strata and Chronology . . . 3
E. Structures . . . 5
F. Pottery . . . 5—26
G. Terracotta Objects . . . 26
H. Beads . . . 28
I. Miscellaneous Antiquities . . . 28
J. General Review . . . 28

IV. EXCAVATIONS AT PAISIĀ . . . 28—31

A. Introduction . . . 28
B. The Site . . . 29
C. The Temple Structures . . . 29
D. Chronology . . . 30

V. EXPLORATIONS TO THE EAST OF LUMBINI . . . 31—32

A. General . . . 31
B. Dhākdhahī . . . 31
C. Chhipāghar . . . 31
D. Baḍgāon . . . 31
E. Kaṭāhawā . . . 31
F. Baradgoriā . . . 31
G. Deurāwā . . . 32
H. Triveṇi Ghāṭ . . . 32
I. Jaṭāśaṅkar . . . 32

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

The abbreviation BJR stands for Banjarahī

Fig. 1 Section facing east, BJR (Banjarahī)
Fig. 2 Pottery: Types 1-13C, Period IA
Fig. 3 Pottery: Types 14-27, Period IA
Fig. 4 Pottery: Types 28-32, Period IA; Types 33-46B, Period IB
Fig. 5 Pottery: Types 47-58, Period IB; and Types 59-65, Period II
Fig. 6 Pottery: Types 66-94, Period II
Fig. 7 Pottery: Types 95-107, Period II

Plate I Map of the area explored and sites excavated in the Nepal Tarai (1964)

Plate II A. View of Trench I, BJR
B. Section facing east, Trench I, BJR

Plate III A. Lipped basin, Period IA, BJR
B. Outline of a rectangular *kuṇḍa*, Period IA, BJR

Plate IV A. Burnt clods with hay marks, Period IA, BJR
B. Terracotta figurine, Period IA, BJR

Plate V A. Terracotta head, Period IB, BJR
B. Terracotta torso, Period II, BJR
C. Terracotta fragment of leg, Period II, BJR
D. Female torso, Period II, BJR

Plate VI A. Decorated potsherds: BJR:
No. 1, Period IB; No. 2, Period IA
No. 3, Period IA; No. 4, Period IA
No. 5, Period IB; No. 6, Period IA
B. Beads: BJR.
No. 1, carnelian, Period II; No. 2, carnelian, surface
No. 3, topaz, surface; No. 4, crystal, Period II
No. 5, terracotta, pendant, Period II
C. Terracotta female torso, surface, Paisiā

Plate VII A. Votive lamp, BJR, Period II
B. Terracotta dabber, BJR, surface
C. View of the mound at Paisiā from the west

Plate VIII Plan showing the group of temples at Paisiā

Plate IX A. View of excavated temples: Temple No. 1 in foreground and No. 3 and 4 in background, Paisiā
B. North-west face of Temple No. 4, Paisiā

Plate X A. Close-up of the west face of Temple No. 4, with platforms No. 1 (earlier) and No. 2 (later) below, Paisiā
B. Northern face of Temple No. 4 with irregularly raised platform (No. 2), Paisiā

Plate XI A. Close-up of Temple No. 4 from north showing later platform and rubble foundation for the temple, Paisiā
B. West face of Temple No. 4 showing earlier and later platforms, Paisiā

PLATE XII A. Paisiā, Temple No. 4, west face
B. Paisiā, Temple No. 5, north-western face

PLATE XIII A. Close-up of Temples, Nos. 4 and 5 with the joining wall in the background, Paisiā
B. Temple No. 3 from south-west with platform, Paisiā

PLATE XIV A. Temple No. 3 from north-west showing plain exterior, platform and the joining wall in left corner, Paisiā
B. Temples, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 forming one complex, Paisiā

PLATE XV A. Temple No. 3 from west showing curvilinear upper portion and joining wall with Temple No. 5, Paisiā
B. Later wall joining Temples, Nos. 4 and 5, Paisiā

PLATE XVI A. Temples, Nos. 4 and 5 with two platforms, joining wall and filling, Paisiā
B. Temples, Nos. 4, 5 and 3 with two platforms, joining wall and filling, Paisiā

PLATE XVII A. Temple No. 3 from south with Temple No. 4 at the rear, Paisiā
B. Close-up of south face of Temple No. 1 showing use of moulded bricks of earlier temple (No. 4) in the foundation, Paisiā

PLATE XVIII A. Group of votive animal figures near Temple No. 1, Paisiā
B. Votive animal figure, terracotta, Paisiā
C. Biconical pot found in Temple No. 5, Paisiā

PLATE XIX A. Close-up of brick showing husk marks, Temple No. 1, Paisiā
B, C & D. Decorated bricks, Temple No. 4, Paisiā

PLATE XX A, B. Decorated bricks, Temple No. 4, Paisiā
C. Brick fragment with *Brāhmī* inscription

PLATE XXI A. Broken panel of Śiva-Pārvatī in stone, Paisiā
B. Female torso, Temple No. 4, Paisiā
C. Fragmentary male figure, Temple No. 4, Paisiā

PLATE XXII A. Late medieval stone temple of Gaṇeśa, Chhipāghar
B. Close-up of the porch of 'A', Chhipāghar

PLATE XXIII A. Stone image of Bhagavatī, Chhipāghar
B. Mound at Dhākdhahī

PLATE XXIV A. Remains of a *stūpa*, Deurāwā
B. *Stūpa* mound, from south, Deurāwā

PLATE XXV A. Top of the *stūpa* mound, Deurāwā
B. Close-up of *stūpa* construction, Deurāwā

PLATE XXVI A. Stone sculpture of Yamunā on a tortoise, Baradgoriā
B. Stone sculpture of Kārtikeya on a peacock, Baradgoriā

PLATE XXVII A. Fragment of a stone sculpture, Baradgoriā
B. Stone Nandī, Baradgoriā
C. Frieze with *chaitya* window motif, Baradgoriā
D. Decorated architectural member, Baradgoriā

I. PREVIOUS WORK

IN spite of her proverbial wealth of archaeological remains, the land of Nepal has not been so far subjected to a thorough, planned and scientific archaeological survey[1], with the result that she yet remains largely *terra incognita* though the expansive impact of Buddhism and Brahmanism is unmistakable. The massive evidence comprises hundreds of monuments, epigraphs, images and sculptural panels and coins, etc., scattered throughout the length and breadth of Nepal.

A small beginning towards ascertaining the archaeological wealth of Nepal was made in the last decade of the last century. It was in 1893 that the Asokan pillar at Lumbini was located by Major Jaskaran Singh. A couple of years later, the discovery was confirmed by Führer of the Archaeological Survey of India. In the same year, Führer found another inscribed Asokan pillar at Niglihawa in the Distt. of Taulihawa, west of Lumbini. The initial good fortune encouraged Führer to undertake two more trips to Nepal for archaeological explorations, in 1896 and 1898, respectively. In the latter year, he excavated at Sagarhawā with the concurrence of the Nepal Government. However, the methods and aims of Führer were totally different from what they should be for a scientific excavation. The *stūpas* which were encountered by him were mercilessly destroyed with the sole aim of getting at the relics. P. C. Mukherji remarks that "the most disappointing thing was the false and fabricated report of Führer about the antiquities which were not found at all".[2]

The credit of carrying out the first relatively scientific excavation and exploration in Nepal may be given to P. C. Mukherji, who, in 1899, located a number of early historic sites to the west of Lumbini in the Nepal Tarai. He has described these with remarkable faithfulness and detail. At Lumbini itself he could locate the shrine of Māyādevī, a number of *stūpas* and the remains of a monastery. He also excavated at Gotihawā where he exposed a *stūpa* adjacent to a stone pillar bearing the typical Mauryan polish. He identified the fortified mound at Tilaurā-koṭ in Distt. Taulihawā, Lumbini Anchal, with ancient Kapilavastu, the capital of the famous Śākya clan. The pace of archaeological work in the region was accelerated and attuned to a new pitch by W. C. Peppe's discovery by excavation of the *stūpa* at Piprahwā,[3] District Basti, in India, near the present Indo-Nepal border, which yielded the caskets containing the relics of the Buddha, as stated in as many words in an inscription on the casket (vase), in 1897. The work of Mukherji in and around Lumbini in the Nepal Tarai and the find of the Piprahwā *stūpa* with relics of the Buddha in the adjacent Indian territory were tempting enough to encourage further archaeological explorations and excavations in Nepal Tarai.

It was in 1961-62 that the Department of Archaeology, His Majesty's Government of Nepal, and the Archaeological Survey of India sent two teams with the purpose of undertaking excavations at Tilaurā-koṭ and further exploring new areas in the Tarai, under Shrimati D. Mitra,[4] and carrying out 'Investigations of Pleistocene Geology and Stone Age Potentialities of Kathmandu Valley' under Dr. R. V. Joshi[5], respectively. The latter project, brief as it was, produced no evidence of Stone Age tools in the valley. But the former project was rewarded with the find of the remains of a brick and clay rampart, Pre-Mauryan, Mauryan and post-Mauryan pottery, several coins

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[1] It is heartening, however, to note that Nepal has made rapid strides in the field of excavations since the writing of the report. The Department of Archaeology has carried out one season of excavations at Dhumvarāhi on the outskirts of Kathmandu in 1966, and two seasons of work at Tilaura-koṭ in the Tarai in 1967-1968, respectively.

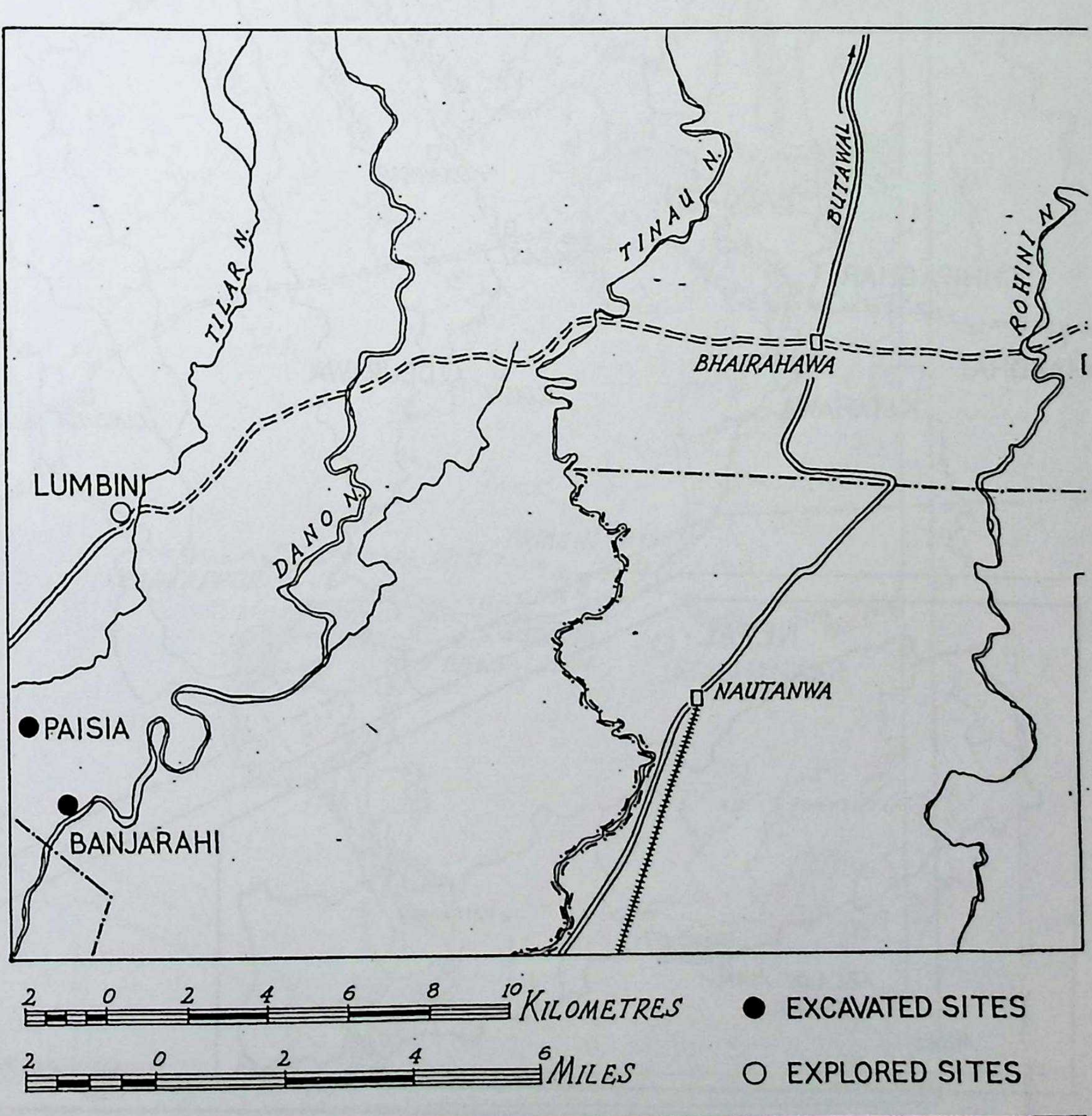
[2] P. C. Mukherji, *A Report on A Tour of Exploration of the Antiquities in the Tarai, Nepal*, Calcutta, 1901. The published report of Führer had to be later withdrawn by the Govt. of India from circulation.

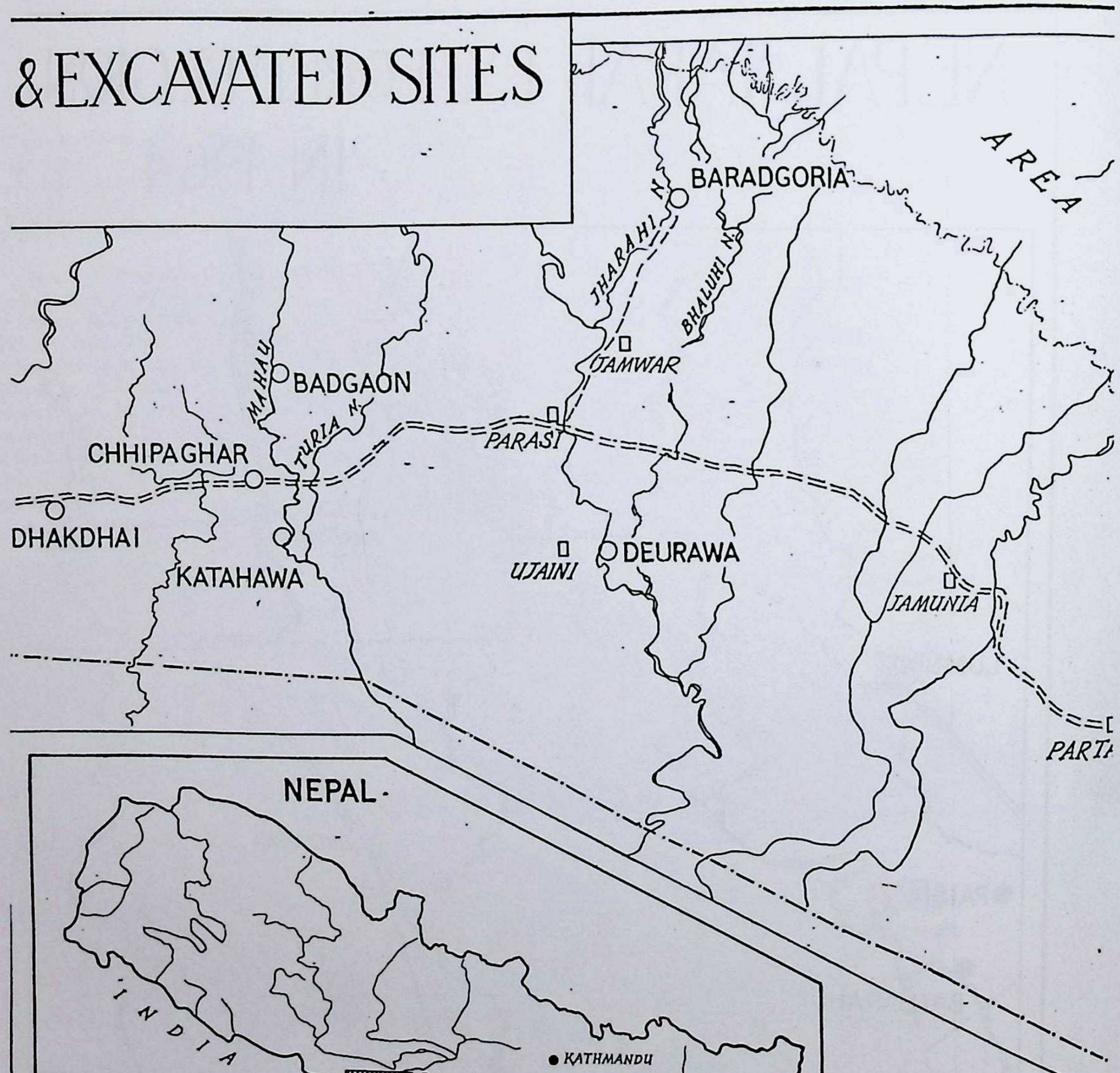
[3] W. C. Peppe', 'The Piprahwa Stupa, containing the relics of the Buddha', *Journ. Roy. Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland*, 1898, pp. 573-578.

[4] D. Mitra, *Excavations at Tilaura-koṭ and Kodan and Explorations in Districts Bhairahāwā and Taulihawā in the Nepalese Tarai* (in the press); also note no. 2 on page 3 below. *Indian Archaeology* 1961-62—*A Review*, pp. 73-74.

[5] *Indian Archaeology* 1961-62—*A Review*, pp. 74-76.

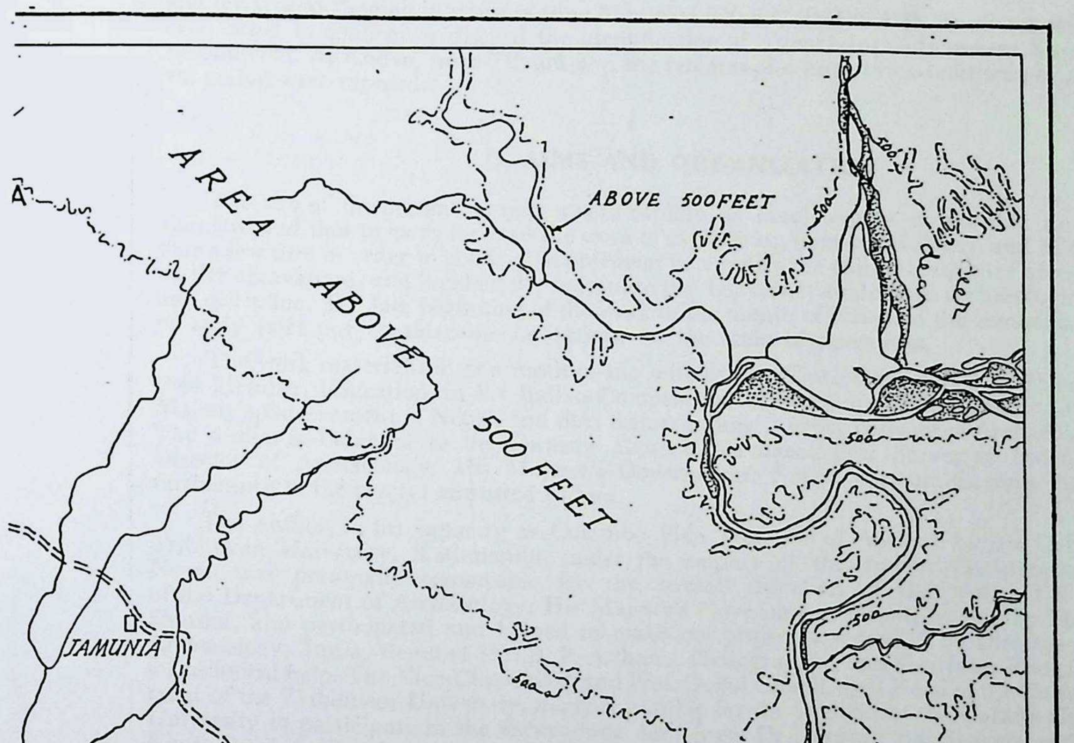
NEPAL TARAI EXPLORED REGION
IN 1964


TILAR N.
TINAU N.
BUTAWAL
ROHINI N.
BHAIRAHAWA
LUMBINI
DANO N.
NAUTANWA
PAISIA
BANJARAHI
2 0 2 4 6 8 10 KILOMETRES
2 0 2 4 6 MILES
● EXCAVATED SITES
○ EXPLORED SITES



& EXCAVATED SITES

AREA
BARADGORIA
JHARAHI N.
BHALUHI N.
JAMWAR
MAHAU
BADGAON
TURIA N.
PARASI
CHHIPAGHAR
DHAKDHAI
KATAHAWA
UJAINI
DEURAWA
JAMUNIA
PARTA
NEPAL
INDIA
KATHMANDU
AREA OF MAP ENLARGED
MILES
40
0
40
80
MODERN TOWNS, V.


A
AREA ABOVE 500 FEET
ABOVE 500FEET
500
JAMUNIA
PARTAPPUR
TRIBENI GHAT
GANDAK
OR
NARAYANI
BHAISA LOTAN
JATASHANKAR
ABOVE 500FEET
☐ MODERN TOWNS, VILLAGES
JASSU RAM

२०२६-९।.१४

and terracottas ranging in point of time from *circa* 600 B.C. to 600 A.D. No direct evidence, however, either to confirm or discard the identification of Tilaurā-koṭ with ancient Kapilavastu was encountered. At Kodan, near Tilaurā-koṭ, the remains of a huge brick-built temple of the medieval period were exposed.

II. AIMS AND ORGANIZATION

The aim of the present project was to explore as much region as possible to the east of Lumbini and thus to carry forward the work of exploration done by Mukherji and Mitra; to excavate a few sites in order to confirm, supplement or amplify the cultural sequence arrived at in the earlier excavations, and incidentally to initiate the University students in archaeological methods and discipline. The late beginning of the work in the month of June and the compelling prospects of early rains put considerable limitations on the scale of operations.

The work materialized as a result of the initiative and interest of Shri S. S. Bhandarkar, the then Member, Education, in the Indian Co-operation Mission, and Educational Adviser to His Majesty's Government of Nepal, and Shri Ramesh Jung Thapa, Director of Archaeology, Nepal. The author is indebted to the Director General, Archaeological Survey of India, and to the Director of Archaeology, His Majesty's Government, Nepal, for multifarious help in the furtherance of the project entrusted to him.

The author, in his capacity as Colombo Plan Professor of Ancient Indian Culture at the Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, under the employ of the Indian Co-operation Mission, Nepal, was personally responsible for the overall direction of the work. The personnel of the Department of Archaeology, His Majesty's Government, Nepal, headed by Shri Janaklal Sharma, also participated and helped to make the project a success. The Director General of Archaeology, India, deputed Shri B. P. Asthana, Photographer, and Shri Jassu Ram, Draftsman, for technical help. The Vice-Chancellor, and Prof. Gokul Chand, then Head of the Culture Department of the Tribhuvan University, made it possible for the students of the Culture Group at the University to participate in the excavations. Shri (now Dr.) Prayag Raj Sharma and Shri Ram Niwas Pandey, both Lecturers at the University, offered valuable academic and administrative help in the execution of the project.

The author, as Director of the project, is indebted to all the persons mentioned above and to all his Nepali colleagues for their ready co-operation. Shri Shukla, Jagirdar of Banjarahī, was extremely hospitable to the party during the period of the excavations at his village. The author is also happy to record that the photographs illustrated in this report are by Shri B. P. Asthana and the line drawings by Shri Jassu Ram and Shri Hari Ratna Ranjitkar, respectively.

III. EXCAVATIONS AT BANJARAHĪ

A. GENERAL

As stated above, the area around Tilaurā-koṭ to the west of Lumbini had already been explored before and tapped as well. The possibilities of identifying Tilaurā-koṭ with Kapilavastu had led to its excavation by Shrimati D. Mitra, which yielded the Grey Ware, the N.B.P. Ware and several other finds taking the antiquity of the site to a few centuries before the Christian era, and showing some obvious cultural connexions with the corresponding regions on the Indian side.

The continuation of the work of verification of the regional extent of such cultural contacts as well as the imperative necessity to explore the areas for archaeological remains led to the exploration of the region to the east of Lumbini. These explorations helped to locate, among others, the site of Banjarahī (pl. I) on the banks of the river Dāno.

G. Ware (1100 - 800 B.C.) - Hastinapur; Banja - 7th - 6th c. B.C.   निपनिया

B. THE SITE

Lying about five miles to the south of Lumbini, Banjarahī, though eroded heavily, was littered with sherds of the Grey Ware, similar to that from Hastināpurā, the N.B.P. Ware[1], and fragmentary terracottas. Earlier, close to the west of Banjarahī, another site called Nipaniā was noted by Mitra. She had found the site "particularly rich in sherds of grey, black polished and red wares. In the red wares were recognisable many shapes found at Ahichchhattra and Hastinapura in association with the Northern Black Polished Ware.[2]"

Thus the low, flattish, heavily eroded mounds of Banjarahī (pl. IIA), near Nipaniā, mostly under cultivation, indicated habitational deposits going back to the periods of the N.B.P. and the Grey Wares as at Nipaniā. Explorations on the opposite bank of the river Dāno yielded similar evidence indicating that the river had bifurcated the habitational deposits of ancient Banjarahī.

Though eroded, the low mounds extended along the banks of the river for about two furlongs. The potentialities, so apparent, were tempting enough to encourage a small-scale excavation in order to confirm the ceramic sequence, besides, supplementing the sequence arrived at Tilaurākoṭ and to bring out new features, if any.

C. THE CUTTINGS

With these aims in view, four trenches, on the right bank of the Dāno, each measuring 10 ft. × 10 ft., were laid out in different parts of the mounds along the river bank. The cuttings were serially numbered from I to IV. However, since the deposits of the trenches II-IV were found to have been very shallow and heavily eroded, excavations were concentrated in Trench I only.

D. STRATA AND CHRONOLOGY

The habitational deposits in Tr. I comprised six layers (fig. 1 and pl. II-B) having a total thickness of 7 ft. 4 in. The virgin soil in the form of jet-black sticky earth was touched at that level and was dug up to a depth of 9 ft. below the surface.

The habitational deposits could be resolved into two Periods, the earlier one having two phases, A and B, respectively. The chronology of the habitational deposit could be determined on the basis of the following evidence:

(a) Period IA—yielding Grey Ware in abundance, and a few sherds of N.B.P. Ware;
(b) Period IB—yielding N.B.P. and Red Wares; and
(c) Period II—yielding only the Red Wares.

As the excavation was of a limited nature, no extensive evidence to help determine the Periods of occupation precisely was expected. Therefore, the habitational Periods had to be differentiated mostly on the evidence of ceramic sequence. As noted above, Period IA was characterized by the Grey Ware. It was, as will be explained below, entirely similar in make, technique and shapes to that reported earlier from Hastināpurā in the pre-N.B.P. Ware levels. Though there were only two sherds with traces of painting in black, these, together with the entire unpainted collection, showed exact identity with those from Hastināpurā. The dates for the Grey Ware at Hastināpurā could be *circa* 1100 to 800 B.C. according to the excavator of the site[3] though the dates have not been accepted fully by all. The Grey Ware at Banjarahi showed an overlap with the N.B.P. Ware and as such could not be dated to *circa* 1100 B.C. It would be better, however, to assign it a period of about the 7th-6th century B.C., or a bit later, as it was more abundant in the lowest

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[1] The N. B. P. Ware stands for the Northern Block Polished Ware and was first reported from Ahichchhatrā in District Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh (India). It has a date range from *circa* 500 to 200 B. C. See *Ancient India*, No. 1, pp. 55-8.

[2] *Indian Archaeology* 1961-62—*A Review*, p. 71.

[3] *Ancient India*, Nos. 10-11, Table I, facing p. 12. Subsequent researches, including carbon-14 analyses, have indicated an inclusive date range of 1025±110—500 B.C. (-N. R. Banerjee).

हस्तिनापुर
अहिछेत्रा

4.

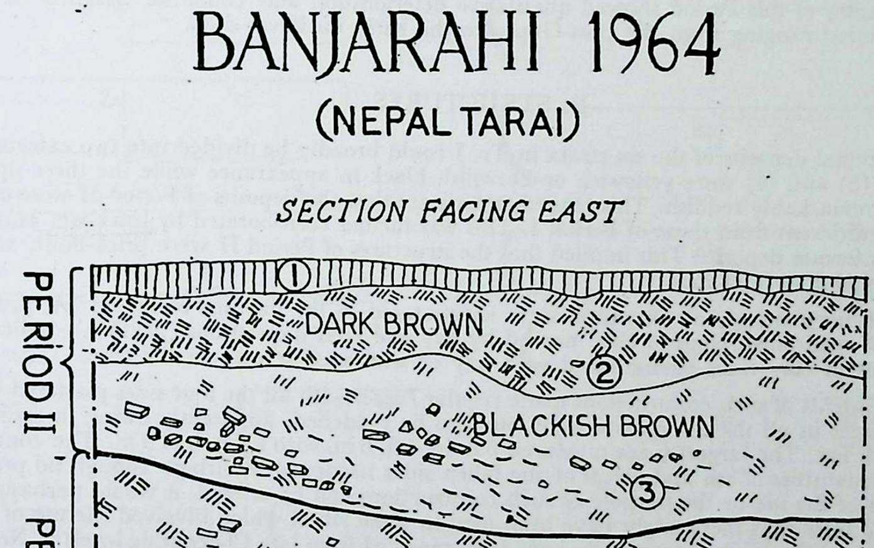
BANJARAHI 1964
(NEPAL TARAI)
SECTION FACING EAST
PERIOD II
PERIOD IB
PERIOD IA
① DARK BROWN
②
BLACKISH BROWN
③
BROWNISH YELLOW
④
PURE YELLOWISH
⑤
BLACK
⑥
NATURAL
1/2 0 1/2 1 METRE
1 0 1 2 3 4 FEET
JASSU

FIG. 1

horizons of Period IA than in the upper levels of the same Period. Period IB was characterized by the absence of the Grey Ware, the abundance of the N.B.P. Ware and a few terracottas which unmistakably betrayed Śuṅga characteristics. The Red Ware was also profuse. This Period, therefore, could be assigned to a period covering a few centuries before and after the Christian era.

The deposits of Period II contained only the Red Wares and Coarse Black Ware. The ceramic industry of this Period showed qualitative deterioration and could be assigned to an expansive period ranging from the post-Gupta to the early medieval days.

E. STRUCTURES

Habitational deposits of the six strata in Tr. I could broadly be divided into two categories. Layers (6), (5) and (4) were yellowish or brownish black in appearance while the three upper strata were remarkably reddish. This tended to indicate that the deposits of Period II were compositionally different from those of Period I. This was further corroborated by brickbats associated with the former deposits. This implied that the structures of Period II were brick-built, while those of Period I were of mud.

ईंटा
पत्थर

Though no plans of any structures were encountered in the deposits of Period IA, profuse quantities of semi-burnt clods of clay marked by hay and reed impressions (pl. IVA) indicated constructions of clay walls strengthened with hay or with reed screens in the core.

The residents of such constructions made regular *kuṇḍas* with all the four sides plastered with clay. The sides in all the three cases were found to be reddened, apparently owing to constant contact with fire. The largest *kuṇḍa* measured 6 ft. by 4 ft. 6 in. with a depth of 9 in. The contents were large quantities of ash and pieces of the fallen sides hardened by firing. Though no precise explanation of the use or the purpose of such constructions can be offered, it would perhaps not be wrong to infer that these might have been used in some ritual which involved the use of fire. It may be noted that such constructions have been reported from late Chacolithic levels at Nevasa in Maharashtra and Nagda[1] in Madhya Pradesh in India. They are much earlier in date than those at Banjarahī and also much smaller though the purpose was apparently the same (pl. III B).

No evidence of the constructional patterns of Period IB was obtained. Nevertheless, the find of a few clods with reed marks as in the deposits of the earlier Period indicated that the method of erecting structures was the same in Period IB as in the earlier Period. In addition, however, the find of a few tiles, though fragmentary, with longitudinal grooves on one side and two holes parallel to the edge on the smaller side, so characteristic at several early historic sites in India, showed that the roofs of this Period were covered with tiles which were fixed to the rafters below by means of iron nails.

नलीहरू,
खोल्टाहरू

The houses of Period II were of bricks and not of clay as in the Period preceding it. Even here the limited extent of the work did not lead to the exposure of any plans of residential structures. The profuse quantity of brickbats and the find of a few bricks in a highly disturbed alignment pointed, however, to the use of brick structures in the Period under review.

F. POTTERY

1. General

Pottery formed the most abundant data of the excavation and this helped in the understanding of the basic cultural components of the various periods of occupation.

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[1] Information from Dr. N. R. Banerjee, who has excavated the site. At Nagda the size of the *kuṇḍa* was of course much smaller.

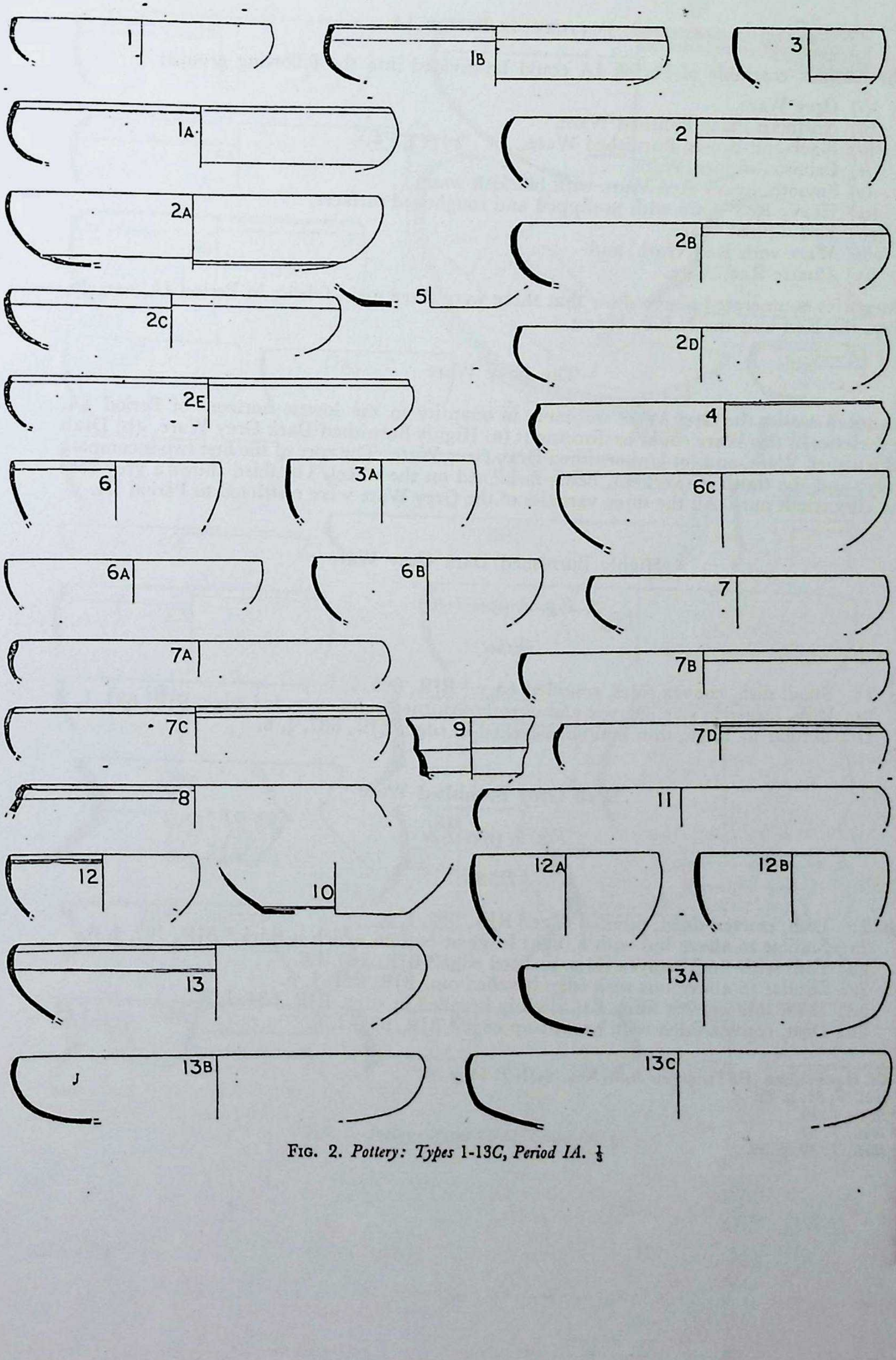
1
1B
3
1A
2
2A
2B
5
2C
2D
2E
4
6
3A
6C
6A
6B
7
7A
7B
7C
9
7D
8
11
12
10
12A
12B
13
13A
13B
13C

FIG. 2. *Pottery: Types 1-13C, Period IA.* ⅓

2. Pottery of Period IA

The ceramic ensemble of Period IA could be divided into the following groups:

(*i*) Grey Ware,
(*ii*) Northern Black Polished Ware,
(*iii*) Black-and-Brown Burnished Ware, शालिकहरको
(*iv*) Crimson-slipped Ware,
(*v*) Smooth, heavy Red Ware with blackish wash,
(*vi*) Heavy Red Ware with unslipped and roughened surfaces,
(*vii*) Red-slipped Ware,
(*viii*) Ware with Red Wash, and
(*ix*) Coarse Red Ware.

The categories enumerated above show that there were three main fabrics in Period IA, namely, the Grey, the Red and the N.B.P. Wares.

The Grey Ware

As noted earlier the Grey Ware was more in quantity in the lowest horizons of Period IA. Three varieties in this Ware could be discerned: (a) Highly Burnished Dark Grey Ware, -(b) Drab Grey Burnished Ware, and (c) Unburnished Drab Grey Ware. The core of the first two is compact and grey, and the finish is excellent, being fashioned on the wheel. The third shows a grey core but the clay is not pure. All the three varieties of the Grey Ware were restricted to Period IA.

Highly Burnished Dark Grey Ware

Fig. 2, types 1-1b

Dishes

T. no. 1: Small dish, convex sides, rounded edge.[1] BJR, 695, I, 6.
1a: Dish, larger in size, convex and slightly inturned sides, rounded edge. BJR, 693, I, 6.
1b: Similar to T. 1a, thin bottom, bevelled-in edge. BJR, 687, I, 6.

Drab Grey Burnished Ware

Fig. 2, types 2-2e

Dishes

T. no. 2: Dish, convex-sided, pointed edge.[2] BJR, 905, I, 6.
2a: Similar to above but with a slight ledge at bottom which is thick.[3] BJR, 702, I, 6.
2b: Dish with thick convex sides, pointed edge.[4] BJR, 785, I,6.
2c: Similar to above but with edge bevelled out. BJR, 821, I, 6.
2d: Dish, thin convex sides, flat, slightly bevelled-in edge. BJR, 634, I, 6.
2e: Dish, convex-sided with beaked-up edge.[5] BJR, 635, I, 6.

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[1] Cf. Hastināpura (HST), *Ancient India*, Nos. 10-11, T. 14, p. 35.
[2] *Ibid.* T. 31, p. 39.
[3] *Ibid.*, T. 39.
[4] *Ibid.*, T. 37
[5] *Ibid.*, T. 40, p. 39.

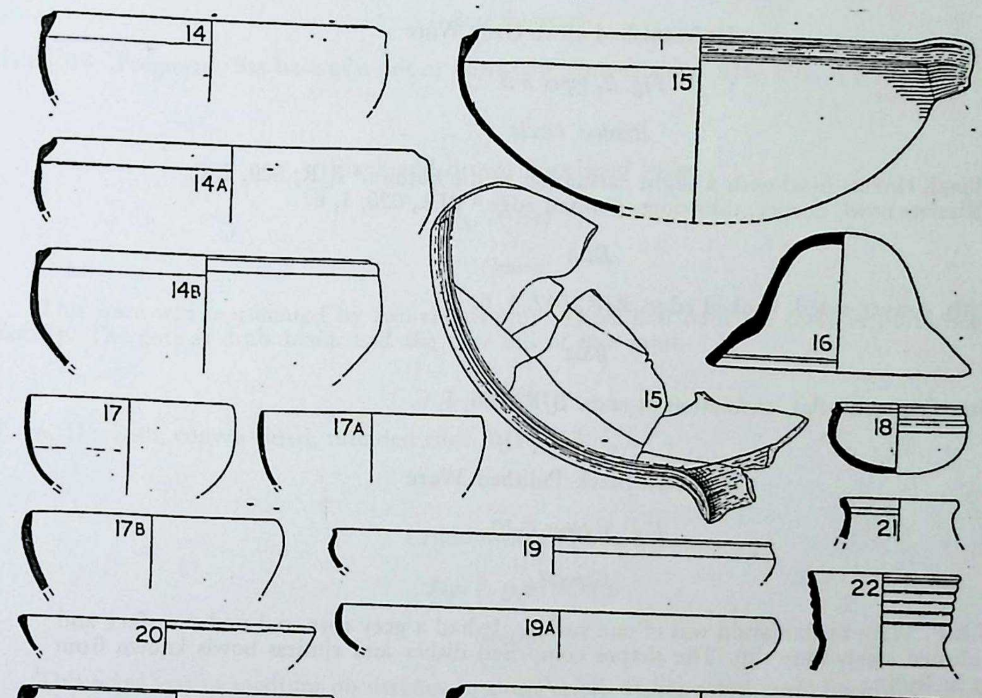
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FIG. 3. *Pottery: Types 14-27, Period IA.* ⅓

Unburnished Drab Grey Ware

Fig. 2, types 3-5

Rimless bowls

T. no. 3: Small rimless bowl with a slight carination at the bottom.[1] BJR, 509, I, 6.
3a: Rimless bowl, deeper, thin sides, pointed edge.[2] BJR, 628, I, 6.

Dish

T. no. 4: Dish, convex-sided, beaked edge. BJR, 542, I, 6.

Base

T. no. 5: Base fragment, flat, carination at ends. BJR, 866, I, 6.

Northern Black Polished Ware

Fig. 3, types 6-10

General

The N.B.P. Ware at Banjarahī was of one variety. It had a grey core, red under-surface and a highly polished steely-blue slip. The shapes comprised dishes and rimless bowls known from several sites in India.

Rimless bowls (T. 6-6c)

T. no. 6: Rimless bowl with thin and slightly flared sides, pointed edge. BJR, 623, I, 6.
6a: Similar to above but broader and less deep. BJR, 889, I, 6.
6b: Rimless bowl with convex sides, pointed edge.[3] BJR, 832, I, 6.
6c: Similar to above but thicker at the base, rounded edge. BJR, 904, I, 6.

Dishes (T. 7-7d)

T. no. 7: Dish, convex-sided, bevelled-in edge. BJR, 680, I, 6.
7a: Convex-sided dish with bulbous end and pointed edge. BJR, 799, I, 6.
7b: Similar to T. 7 but with flat edge. BJR, 885, I, 6.
7c: Dish, convex sides thinning towards the base, bevelled out edge. BJR, 636, I, 6.
7d: Dish, convex-sided, beaked up edge (cf. T. 4 above). BJR, 526, I, 6.

Pot with tapering sides

T. no. 8: Fragment of a pot with sides tapering towards the mouth, possibly broad at the bottom, round bulbous edge. BJR, 631, I, 6.

Recurved rim

T. no. 9: Fragment of a tall neck with double carination. BJR, 753, I, 6.

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[1] *Ibid.*, HST., T. 14, p. 35.
[2] *Ibid.*, T. 27., p. 37.
[3] *Ibid.*, Fig. 14, T. 4, p. 52.

Base fragment

T. no. 10: Fragment, flat base of a pot or bowl with convex sides. BJR, 901, I, 6.

Black-and-Brown Burnished Ware

Fig. 2, type 11

General

This ware was represented by two sherds only. These had both the surfaces burnished and blotchy. The core is drab black and the clay full of fine sand.

Dish

T. no. 11: Dish, convex-sided, rounded edge. BJR, 755, I, 6.

Crimson-slipped Ware

Fig. 2, types 12-13c

General

This ware was of medium occurrence in this Period. It has a red core, burnished crimson-slipped surfaces having red patches. Normally rimless bowls and dishes were the two shapes available in this ware.

Rimless bowls

T. no. 12: Fragment of rimless bowl, thick convex sides, pointed edge. BJR, 717, I, 6.
12a: Similar to above but deep, thick sides tapering to edge. BJR, 862, I, 6.
12b: Similar to above but sides becoming thinner towards base and slightly thicker towards edge. BJR, 803, I, 6.

Dishes

T. no. 13: Broad dish, incurved sides, pointed edge. BJR, 902, I, 6.
13a: Dish, less deep, somewhat straight sides, beaked up edge. BJR, 773, I, 6.
13b: Dish, pointed edge, well-rounded at curve near base. BJR, 773a, I, 6.
13c: Dish, sagger base, thick at carination. BJR, 735, I, 6.

Basins

T. no. 14: Fragment, basin, convex sides, bulbous and beaked edge. BJR, 863, I, 6.
14a: Fragment, basin with in-going edge. BJR, 863a, I, 6.
14b: Similar to T. 14 but deeper and with straight sides towards the mouth. BJR, 690, I, 6.

Lipped basin

T. no. 15: Fragmentary lipped basin. BJR, 690a, I, 6. (See also pl. IIIA).

Smooth, Heavy Red Ware with a Black Wash

Fig. 3, *types* 16-24

General

This ware, though wheel-fashioned, shows a gritty core which is not well fired. However, it has several shapes of utilitarian nature showing that this ware was in everyday use.

Lid

T. no. 16: Fragment, domical lid. BJR, 624, I, 6.

Rimless bowls

T. no. 17: Rimless bowl with straight sides. BJR, 872, I, 6.
17a: Similar to above but with slightly convex sides. BJR, 641, I, 6.
17b: Similar to above but with thick convex sides, pointed edge. BJR, 546, I, 6.

Small bowl

T. no. 18: Fragment, thick-sided bowl, rimless, corrugations on the outer surface, bevelled-in edge. BJR, 765, I, 6.

Dishes

T. no. 19: Dish, convex-sided, slightly clubbed out edge. BJR, 515, I, 6.
19a: Dish, convex-sided, pointed edge. BJR, 520, I, 6.

Shallow plate

T. no. 20: Fragment, shallow plate, thick bevelled out edge. BJR, 599, I, 6.

Pot with elongated body

T. no. 21: Fragment of a small pot possibly with elongated body, slightly outgoing mouth, rounded edge. BJR, 566, I, 6.

Tall neck

T. no. 22: Fragment of a slightly flaring corrugated neck of a pot, possibly with rounded body. BJR, 668, I, 6.

Basins

T. no. 23: Fragment of a basin with beaked-in edge. BJR, 897, I, 6.
23a: Basin, large, beaked-in edge, similar to T. 14. BJR, 624a, I, 6.
23b: Basin, small, with plain rounded edge. BJR, 596, I, 6.

Convex-sided pot

T. no. 24: Fragment of a convex-sided pot with bulbous edge. BJR, 788, I, 6.

Heavy Red Ware with Unslipped and Roughened Surface

Fig. 3, *types* 25 & 25*a*

General

The ware has a gritty core, surfaces roughened with sand, and clay having lot of degraissant. The shapes are strictly utilitarian.

Pots with high and straight mouth

T. no. 25: Fragment of pot with possibly elongated body, straight high mouth. BJR, 757, I, 6.
25a: Similar to above but thick, slightly flared and with clubbed edge. BJR, 547, I, 6.

Pots with flared mouths

T. no. 26: Fragment of a flared mouth with sharp internal carination at the neck, bulbous edge. BJR, 847, I, 6.
26a: Similar to above but thin. BJR, 760, I, 6.
26b: Similar to T. 26 but with edge less bulbous and outer surface having a slight ridge as decoration. BJR, 910, I, 6.
26c: Similar to above but the outer surface slightly and broadly corrugated. BJR, 548, I, 6.
26d: Similar to above but with more prominent corrugations and with portion below neck decorated with a group of vertical incisions. BJR, 899, I, 6.
26e: Similar to above but with blunt corrugations, interior having a group of curved linear incisions. BJR, 593, I, 6.

Globular pot

T. no. 27: Fragment of a pot with globular body, slightly bulbous edge, flared neck; neck joined later to the body as the internal ledge shows. BJR, 912, I, 6.

Red-slipped Ware

Fig. 4, *type* 28.

General

The Red-slipped Ware was the least in bulk in this Period. It showed a red core, purer clay and bright red slip.

High-necked pot

T. no. 28: Fragment of a high neck with flared ends. BJR, 557, I, 6.

Ware with Red Wash

Fig. 4, *type* 29.

Basin

T. no. 29: Fragment of a basin with convex sides, beaded out rim. BJR, 571, I. 6.

Coarse Red Ware

Fig. 4, *types* 30-32

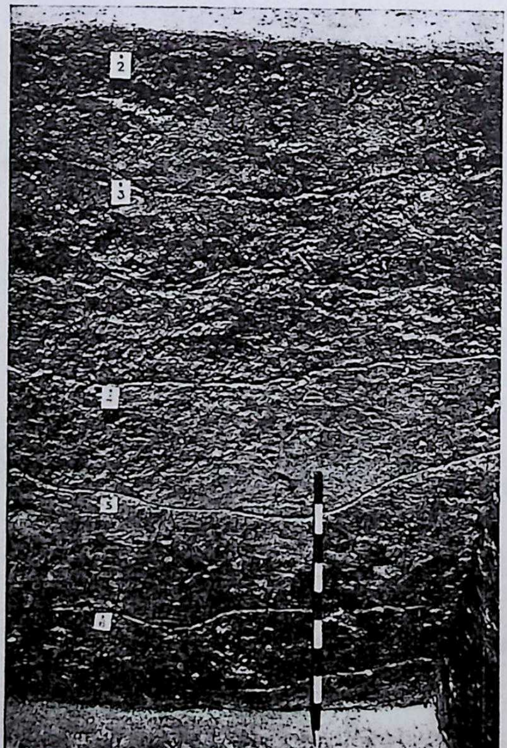
This ware was relatively abundant and was apparently for every day use.

Pots with constricted necks

T. no. 30: Fragment of a pot with constricted neck and thick out-turned bulbous rim. BJR, 558, I, 6.
30a: Fragment of a pot probably with constricted neck with outer surface having fingertip decoration in relief. BJR, 558a, I, 6.

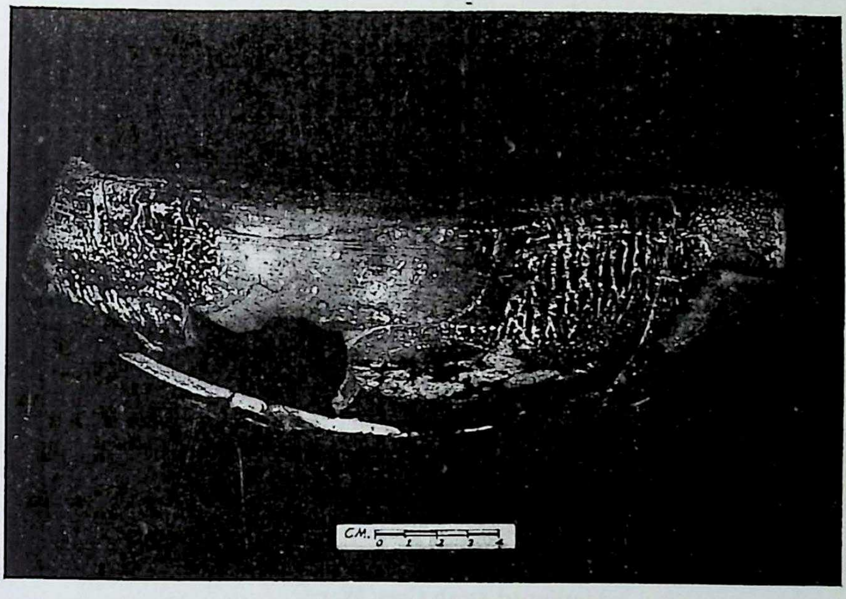
PLATE II

A. BJR: View of Trench I

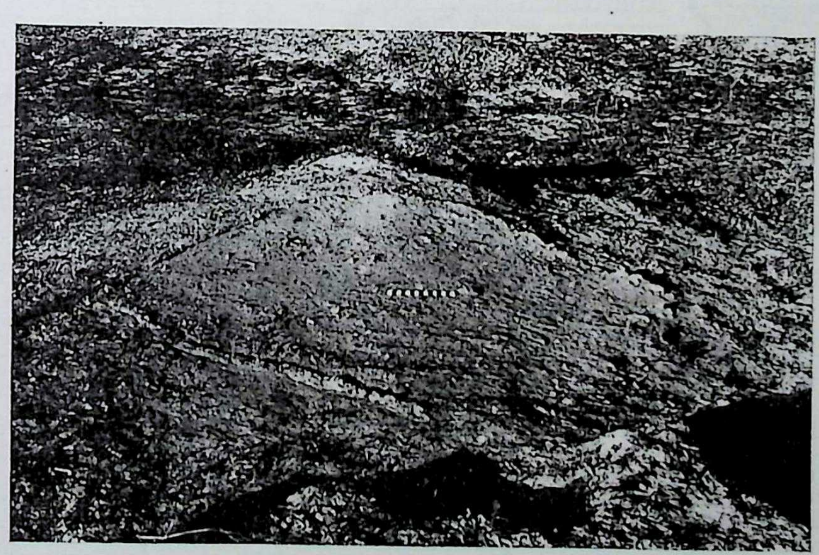


B. BJR: Trench I, section facing west

PLATE III



A. *BJR: Lipped basin, Period IA. See fig.* 3, *T.* 15



B. *BJR: Outline of a rectangular kuṇḍa, Period IA. Scale of inches*

Basin

T. no. 31: Fragment of a basin with bulbous edge. BJR, 552, I. 6.

Base fragment

Fig. 4. T. no. 32: Flat, thick base of probably a storage jar. BJR, 620, I, 6.

3. POTTERY OF PERIOD IB

Figs. 4 *and* 5, *types* 33-58

The ceramic industry of this Period comprised the N.B.P. Ware, Drab Grey ware, Grey ware with black slip and coarse Red Ware. However, the shapes in the N.B.P. Ware, which is relatively abundant in this Period, did not reveal any new forms. The Burnished Grey Ware, and its associate the Dark Grey ware, are absent in this Period. On the other hand, a new ware, essentially like the Grey Ware of the first Period but with a black slip, is introduced for the first time during this Period of occupation. In shapes it follows the N.B.P. Ware and the Crimson-slipped Ware. Technically also it is akin to the N.B.P. Ware, only the polish being absent.

Unslipped Drab Grey Ware

Fig. 4, *types* 33-33b

(*a*) *Dishes*

T. no. 33: Fragment of dish with slightly in-going sides, rounded edge. BJR, 435, I, 4.
33a: Fragment of dish with convex inturned sides, bevelled-in edge. BJR, 428a, I, 4.
33b: Fragment of dish with uniformly thick sides, rounded edge. BJR, 449, I, 4.

Basin

T. no. 34: Fragment of basin with convex sides, in-going rounded edge. BJR; 427, I, 4.

Black-slipped Grey Ware

Fig. 4, *types* 35-36

Dishes

T. no. 35: Fragment of dish with slightly beaked up edge, convex sides. BJR, 481, I. 5.
35a: Fragment of dish with convex sides and slightly bevelled-in edge. BJR, 474, I, 4.
35b: Fragment of dish with convex sides, rounded edge. BJR, 444, I, 4.

Rimless bowl

T. no. 36: Fragment of a rimless bowl with straight sides, slight carination near the base and pointed edge. BJR, 426, I, 4.

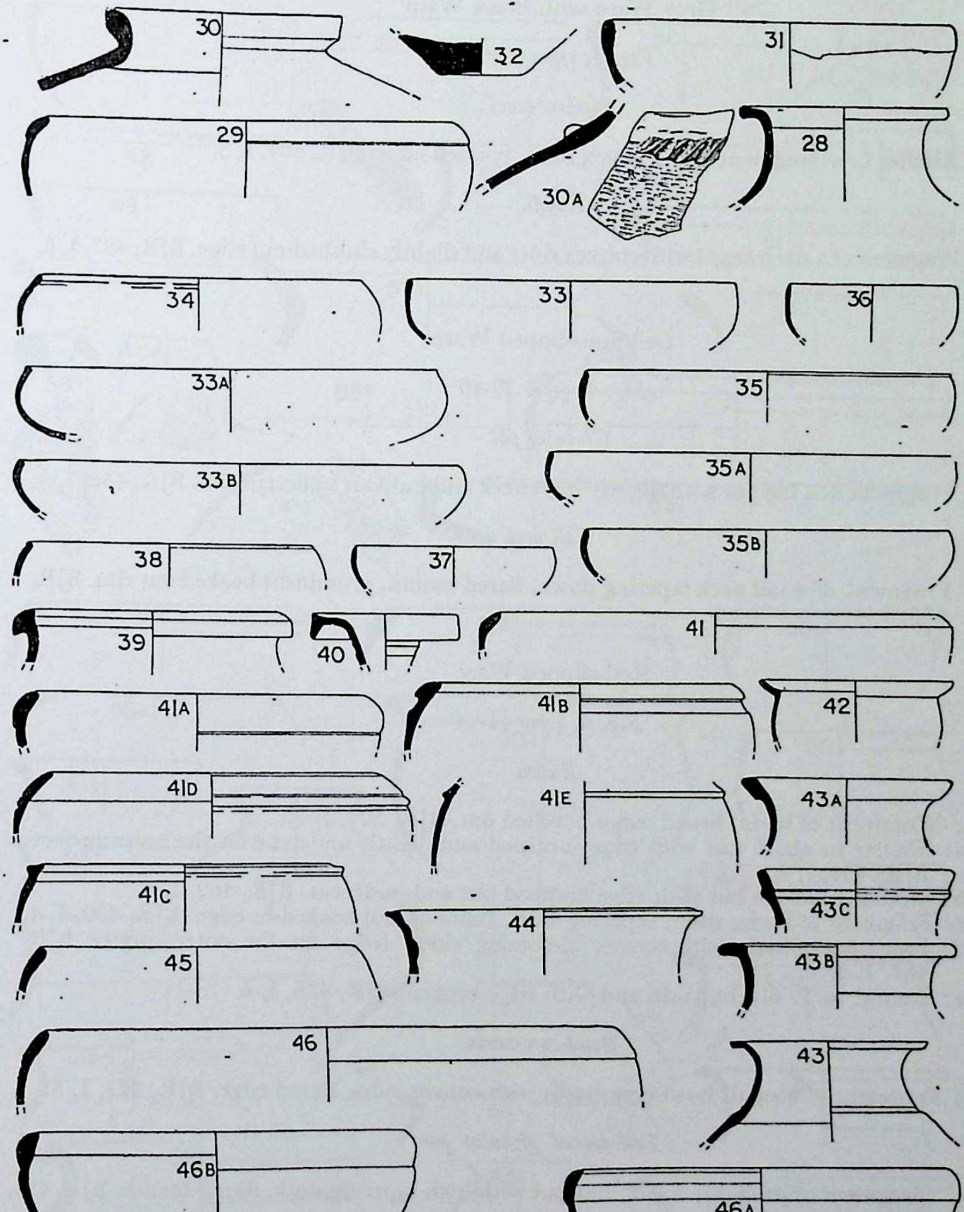

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FIG. 4. *Pottery: Types 28-32, Period IA; Types 33-46B, Period IB.* ⅓

Grey Ware with Black Wash

Fig. 4, *types* 37-38

Rimless bowl

T. no. 37: Rimless bowl fragment with convex sides, pointed edge. BJR, 484, I, 5.

Kuṇḍā

T. no. 38: Fragment of a deep *kuṇḍā* with convex sides and slightly clubbed-out edge. BJR, 487, I, 6.

Crimson-slipped Ware

Fig. 4, *types* 39-40

Globular pot

T. no. 39: Fragment of a big pot with slightly high neck and bulbous undercut rim. BJR, 456, I, 6.

Tall neck

T. no. 40: Fragment of a tall neck tapering down, flared mouth, prominent beaked out rim. BJR, 455, I, 4.

Red-slipped Ware

Fig. 4, *types* 41-44

Basins

T. no. 41: Fragment of basin, broad, edge bevelled out. BJR, 504, I, 5.
41a: Similar to above but with edge inturned and slightly undercut on the outer surface. BJR, 434, I, 4.
41b: Similar to above but with edge clubbed out and undercut. BJR, 462, I, 4.
41c: Fragment of basin, deep, tapering sides, bulbous and beaked-in edge. BJR, 450, I, 4.
41d: Fragment of basin with convex in-coming sides, ledge on the outer surface. BJR, 461, I, 4.
41e: Similar to T. 41d but thin and with edge broken. BJR, 436, I, 4.

Bowl-cum-basin

T. no. 42: Fragment of a small bowl-cum-basin with convex sides, flared edge. BJR, 427, I, 5.

Tall-necked globular pots

T. no. 43: Fragment of probably a globular pot with high tapering neck, flared mouth. BJR, 421, I, 4.
43a: Similar to above but with squared rim-edge. BJR, 489, I, 5.
43b: Similar to above but with straight sides and bulbous but beaked out edge. BJR, 492, I, 5.
43c: Fragment of the flared high neck with a ledge on the outer surface. BJR, 432, I, 4.

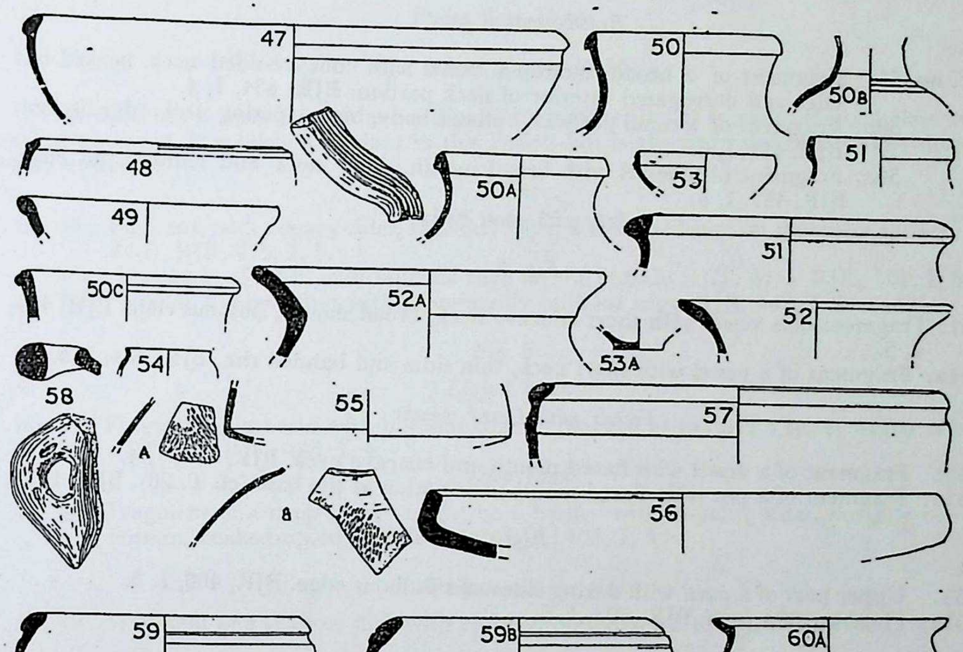
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Fig. 5. *Pottery: Types* 47-58, *Period IB; and Types* 59-65, *Period II.* $\frac{1}{5}$

Broad-mouthed pot

T. no. 44: Fragment of a broad mouthed vessel with concave-sided neck, beaked out edge and corrugated interior of neck portion. BJR, 434, I, 4.

50b: Fragment of a small pot with bulbous body, high tapering neck, edge broken. BJR, 432, I, 6.

50c: Fragment of a vessel with broad mouth, high neck and clubbed out edge. BJR, 497, I, 5.

Pots with short necks

Fig. 5

T. no. 51: Fragment of a vessel with short concave neck, broad mouth, bulbous edge. BJR, 489, I, 5.

51a: Fragment of a vessel with short neck, thin sides and banded rim. BJR, 484, I, 5.

Vessels with flared mouths

T. no. 52: Fragment of a vessel with flared mouth and concave neck. BJR, 464, I, 4.

52a: Fragment of a pot with flared mouth, carination at the base (cf. T. 26). BJR, 103a, I, 4.

Pantis

T. no. 53: Upper part of a *panti* with flaring sides and bulbous edge. BJR, 480, I, 5.

53a: Flat base of a *panti*, BJR, 503, I, 5.

Small, globular pot

T. no. 54: Fragment of a small globular pot with slightly beaked out edge. BJR, 457, I, 5.

Carinated dish

T. no. 55: Fragmentary base of probably a dish with sharp carination near base. BJR, 494, I, 5.

Coarse Red Ware

Dough plate

T. no. 56a: Fragment of a thick-sided dough plate with in-going sides and bevelled-in edge. BJR, 454, I, 4.

Basin

T. no. 57: Fragment of a basin with bulbous and slightly beaked-in edge (cf. T. 41b). BJR, 437, I, 4.

Ware with Red Wash

Fig. 4, *type* 45

T. no. 45: Fragment of a basin or *kuṇḍā* with convex sides, internally bulbous edge. BJR, 489, I, 5.

Plain Red Ware

Figs. 4 and 5, *types* 46-55

This ware has neither a wash nor a slip on its surface. But it is made of good clay without much degraissant. It is fairly abundant in this Period but is absent in the earlier. The shapes are mostly utilitarian.

Basins

T. no. 46: Big basin with convex sides, rounded edge, a straight ledge on the outer surface, (cf.T. 41d). BJR, 479, I, 5.
46a: Fragment of basin with bulbous edge on the outside (cf.T. 41a). BJR, 501, I, 5.
46b: Similar to above but with prominently bulbous edge. BJR, 443, I, 5.

Fig. 5

Lipped basin

T. no. 47: Fragment of a basin with bulbous edge so pinched as to form a spout which is broken (cf.T. 15). BJR, 485, I, 4.

Deep bowl

T. no. 48: Fragment of a deep bowl—might be a basin—with in-going sides, possibly convex at bottom, beaked-up edge (cf.T. 41c). BJR, 498, I, 5.

Shallow dish or plate

T. no. 49: Fragment of a shallow dish with clubbed out edge (cf.T. 20). BJR, 476, I, 5.

Tall-necked pots

T. no. 50: Fragment of a tall neck with concave sides, beaked out edge. BJR, 419, I, 4.
50a: Similar to above but with sides more concave and short. BJR, 493, I, 5.

Lug

T. no. 58: Fragment of a perforated lug, plano-convex on plan, coarse drab red surfaces. BJR, 468, I, 5.

Decorated sherds

Pl. VIA

No. 2: Fragment, coarse red, slanting incisions. BJR, 744, I, 6. (Period IA)
No. 3: Coarse red, textile impression-like design. BJR, 580, I, 6. (Period IA)
No. 4: Smooth red ware, incisions slanting to left. BJR, 819, I, 6. (Period IA)
No. 6: Similar to No. 4. BJR, 768, I, 6. (Period IA)
No. 1: Coarse red, shallow vertical channels. BJR, 753, I, 5. (Period IB).
No. 5: Ware with red wash, cut decoration and incisions. BJR, 524, I, 5. (Period IB)

4. Pottery of Period II

Figs. 5-7, *types* 59-107

The ceramic industry of this Period is dominated more or less by the Red Ware and its varieties. The earlier wares like the N.B.P. and the Grey Wares are totally absent. However, a Chocolate-slipped Ware is introduced for the first time during this Period. Except in the case of the Red-slipped Ware, there is a marked deterioration in ceramic technique. There is no decoration whatsoever on the pottery and the shapes are entirely utilitarian.

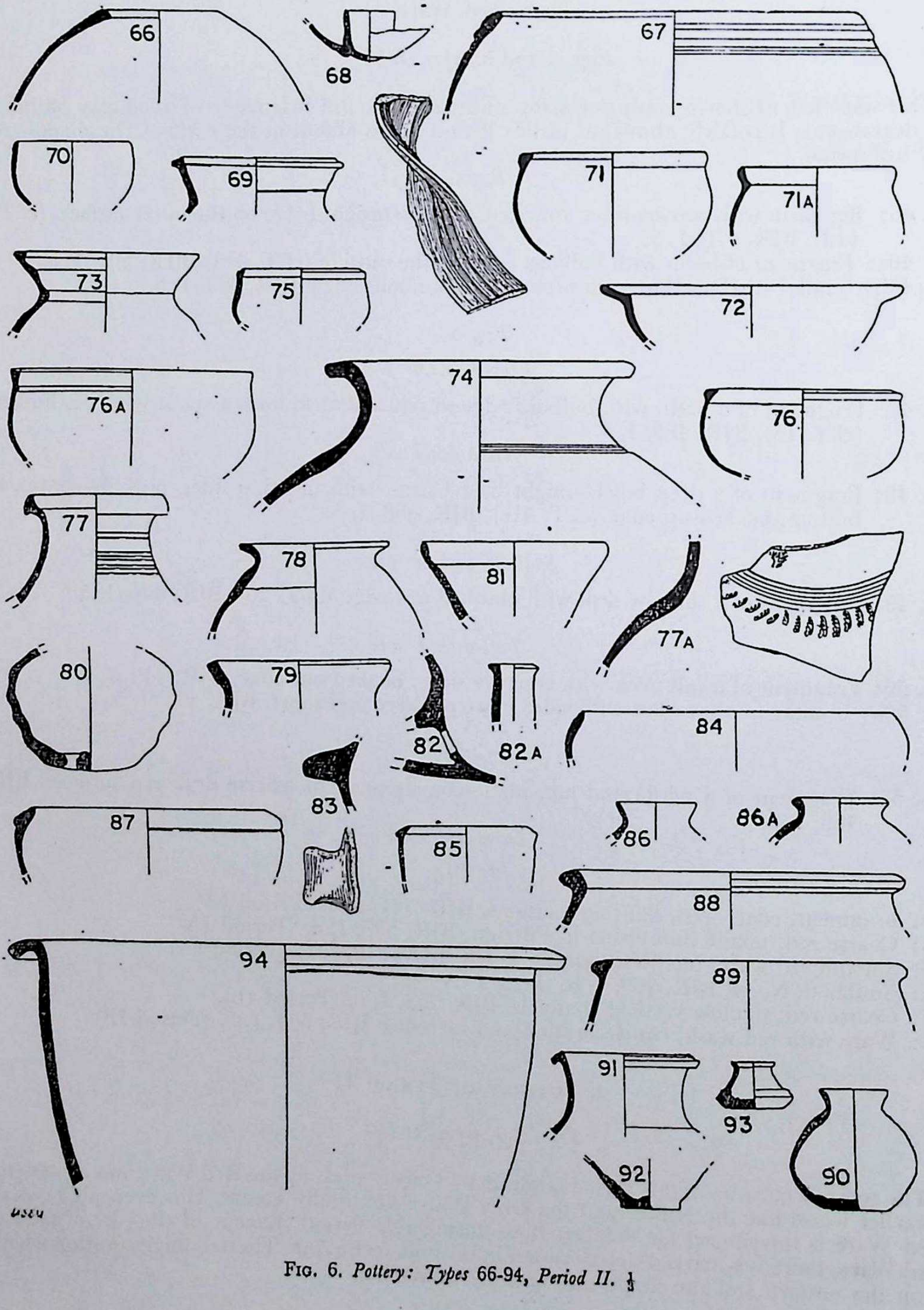
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FIG. 6. *Pottery: Types* 66-94, *Period II.* $\frac{1}{3}$

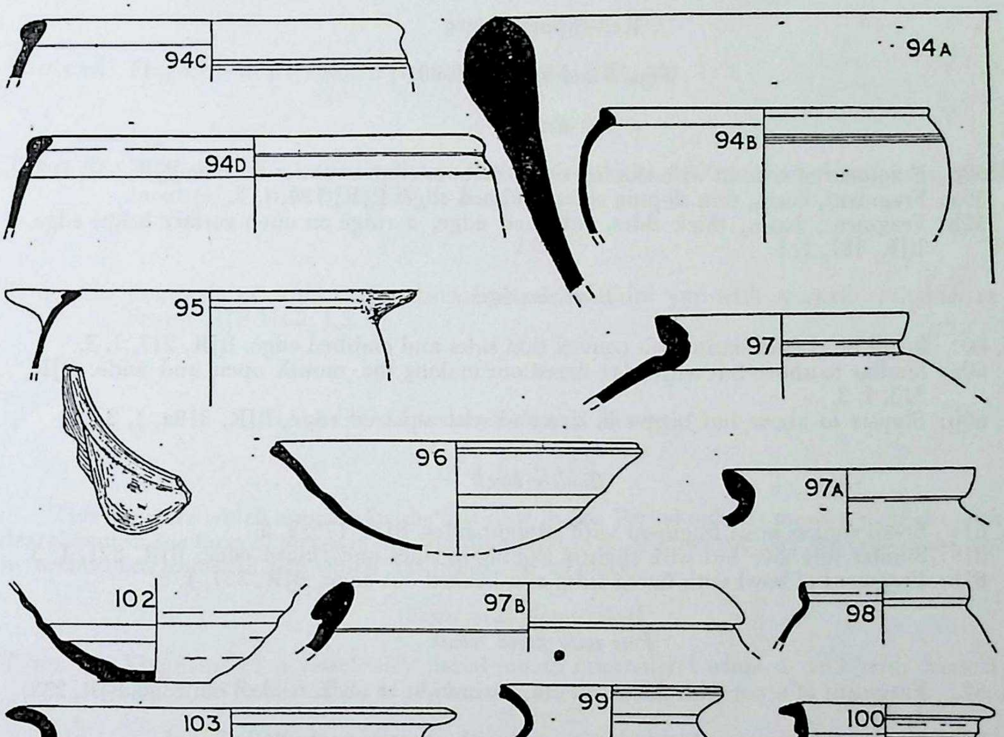
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FIG. 7. *Pottery: Types* 95-107, *Period II. and other objects.* $\frac{1}{3}$

Red-slipped Ware

Figs. 5 *and* 6, *types* 59-68

Basins

T. no. 59: Fragment of a basin with sloping sides, bulbous edge on the outer side. BJR, 351, I, 3.
59a: Fragment, basin, thin sloping sides, clubbed edge. BJR, 134, I, 3.
59b: Fragment, basin, thick sides, inturned edge, a ridge on outer surface below edge. BJR, 187, I, 1.

Bowl-cum-basin

T. no. 60: Small bowl-cum-basin with convex thin sides and clubbed edge. BJR, 217, I, 3.
60a: Similar to above but with edge flared out making the mouth open and wide. BJR, 313, I, 3.
60b: Similar to above but bigger in size and with squared edge. BJR, 319a, I, 3.

Rimless bowls

T. no. 61: Small rimless bowl fragment with straight sides. BJR, 175, I, 3.
61a: Similar to above but with slightly sloping-in sides and ridged edge. BJR, 371, I, 3.
61b: Fragment of bowl with flared sides and beaked out edge. BJR, 357, I, 3.

Pots with flared mouth

T. no. 62: Fragment of a pot with flared mouth, carination at neck, beaked out edge. BJR, 233, I, 3.
62a: Similar to above but bigger in size and with concave neck. BJR, 7, I, 1.
62b: Similar to T. 60 above but with more elongated mouth and beaked up edge, BJR, 238, I, 3.
62c: Fragment of a pot with possibly globular body, similar to T. 62a but with the edge less prominently beaked. BJR, 95, I, 2.

Tall-necked pots

T. no. 63: Fragment of a pot with possibly oval body, high concave neck with corrugations at base, beaked out edge. BJR, 207, I, 3.
63a: Fragment of a pot with tall concave neck, out-turned edge. BJR, 379, I, 3.
63b: Similar to above but with neck more straight and mouth broader. BJR, 365, I, 3.
63c: Fragment of a concave-sided tall neck, edge beaked up and projecting out. BJR, 308, I, 3.

Vessels with short necks

T. no. 64: Fragment of a pot with possibly globular body, concave short neck, edge out-turned and slightly beaked. BJR, 374, I, 3.
64a: Similar to above but with thinner sides and edge more out-turned. BJR, 120, I, 2.

Small globular pot

T. no. 65: Fragment of a small globular pot with thin sides and out-turned neck. BJR, 401, I, 3.

(*h*) *Neckless pot*

T. no. 66: Fragment of a spherical pot without neck. BJR, 391, I, 3.

Spouted basin

T. no. 67: Fragment of a large-size basin with convex sides, bulbous and ridged edge, pinched spout (cf. T. 47). BJR, 129, I, 3.

Lid

T. no. 68: Fragment of a lid with convex base, flared sides and with a small container at the centre. BJR, 160, I,3.

Chocolate-slipped Ware

Fig. 6, *type* 69

This is a ware which appears for the first time in this Period only. It shows a reddish core with degraissant in the form of pieces of hay and fine sand. The original surfaces are brown-red, coated by a chocolate coloured slip which has peeled off at places.

Vessel with flared mouth

T. no. 69: Fragment of a vessel with flared mouth internally carinated and with beaked out edge (cf. T. 62). BJR, 41, I, 1.

Ware with Dark Purple Slip

Fig. 6, *types* 70-74

This ware occurs even in the earlier Period. But this is more in bulk in this Period. The core is red and the ware is well-fired.

Rimless bowl

T. no. 70: Small rimless bowl with somewhat straight sides, rounded base (cf. T. 61). BJR, 20, I, 1.

Bowl-cum-basins

T. no. 71: Fragment of a small bowl-cum-basin with convex sides, bulbous edge. BJR, 336, I, 3.
71a: Fragment of a bowl-cum-basin with convex sides and concave flared rim. BJR, 214, I, 3.

Shallow basin

T. no. 72: Fragment of a shallow basin with flared out rim (cf. Ts. 49 and 59a). BJR, 8, I, 1.

Pot with flared mouth

T. no. 73: Fragment of a pot with probably elongated body, flared mouth, corrugated inside and clubbed edge (cf. Ts. 26d and 62b). BJR, 381, I, 3.

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Storage pot

T. no. 74: Fragment of a large storage pot with probably a globular body, concave neck and outgoing edge. BJR, 231, I, 3.

Bright Red-slipped Ware

Fig. 6, *types* 75-76*a*

This ware is associated only with the deposits of this Period. It has a bright brown core. The clay is pure and it compares favourably with the Red Ware associated with Gupta sites in India.

Rimless bowl

T. no. 75: Fragment of a small rimless bowl bulbous at base, slightly sloping-in sides, beaked up edge (cf. T. 61a). BJR, 317, I, 3.

Bowl-cum-basin

T. no. 76: Fragment of a small bowl-cum-basin with convex sides and nail-head edge (cf. Ts. 60 and 71). BJR, 280, I, 3.

76a: Similar to above but bigger, deeper, and with bevelled-in edge, a ridge on the interior. BJR, 307, I, 3.

Ware with Red Wash

Fig. 6, *types* 77-83

Tall-necked pots

T. no. 77: Fragment of a pot with tall concave neck and nail-head edge. BJR, 220, I, 3.

77a: Fragment of a pot with possibly globular body, tall neck, and impressed leaf-design on the shoulder. BJR, 230, I, 3.

Globular pot with constricted neck

T. no. 78: Fragment of a pot with globular body and out-turned rim; upper portion joined later on to the body (cf. Ts. 2, 65). BJR, 251, I, 3.

Pot with flared mouth

T. no. 79: Fragment of the concave neck of a pot with flared banded rim. BJR, 362, I, 3.

Perforated pot

T. no. 80: Lower fragment of a globular pot with corrugated sides, thick base with perforation. BJR, 407, I, 3.

Panti

T. no. 81: Fragment of a *panti* with sides flaring and becoming thicker towards the base, beaked up edge. BJR, 316, I, 3.

Spouted pots

T. no. 82: Fragment, probably of a globular pot, with projecting spout affixed later to the body. BJR, 416, I, 3.

82a: Fragment of a cylindrical spout with ringed edge. BJR, 28, I, 1.

Lug

T. no. 83: Fragment of probably a basin with convex sides and with flat, squarish projecting lug. BJR, 370, I, 3.

Orange Ware with Powdery Surface

Fig. 6, *types* 84-89

This ware is restricted only to this Period. The core is orange-coloured; clay is devoid of any degraissant, and surfaces are powdery due possibly to bad firing or water-logging.

Dish

T. no. 84: Fragment of a dish with convex sides and slightly bulbous edge. BJR, 5, I, 1.

Bowl

T. no. 85: Fragment of a deep bowl with somewhat straight sides and beaked-in edge. BJR, 16, I, 1.

Globular pot

T. no. 86: Fragment of a small globular pot with outgoing flared mouth, sides becoming thicker towards belly (cf. T. 65). BJR, 77, I, 1.

86a: Similar to above but with body possibly spherical and edge squared (cf. T. 78). BJR, 5, I, 1.

Basin

T. no. 87: Fragment of a basin with convex sides and bulbous edge. BJR, 339, I, 3.

Vessel with broad mouth

T. no. 88: Fragment of a large vessel with broad mouth and beaded out rim. BJR, 10, I, 1.

Deep kuṇḍā

T. no. 89: Fragment of possibly a deep kuṇḍā with nail-head edge BJR, 4, I, 1.

Hand-made Drab Brown Ware

Fig. 6, *type* 90

Globular pot

T. no. 90: A complete hand-made pot with bulbous body, flat base and flared mouth (cf. T. 86). BJR, 369, I, 3.

Storage pot

T. no. 74: Fragment of a large storage pot with probably a globular body, concave neck and outgoing edge. BJR, 231, I, 3.

Bright Red-slipped Ware

Fig. 6, *types* 75-76*a*

This ware is associated only with the deposits of this Period. It has a bright brown core. The clay is pure and it compares favourably with the Red Ware associated with Gupta sites in India.

Rimless bowl

T. no. 75: Fragment of a small rimless bowl bulbous at base, slightly sloping-in sides, beaked up edge (cf. T. 61a). BJR, 317, I, 3.

Bowl-cum-basin

T. no. 76: Fragment of a small bowl-cum-basin with convex sides and nail-head edge (cf. Ts. 60 and 71). BJR, 280, I, 3.

76a: Similar to above but bigger, deeper, and with bevelled-in edge, a ridge on the interior. BJR, 307, I, 3.

Ware with Red Wash

Fig. 6, *types* 77-83

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77a: Fragment of a pot with possibly globular body, tall neck, and impressed leaf-design on the shoulder. BJR, 230, I, 3.

Globular pot with constricted neck

T. no. 78: Fragment of a pot with globular body and out-turned rim; upper portion joined later on to the body (cf. Ts. 2, 65). BJR, 251, I, 3.

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T. no. 79: Fragment of the concave neck of a pot with flared banded rim. BJR, 362, I, 3.

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Spouted pots

T. no. 82: Fragment, probably of a globular pot, with projecting spout affixed later to the body. BJR, 416, I, 3.

82a: Fragment of a cylindrical spout with ringed edge. BJR, 28, I, 1.

Lug

T. no. 83: Fragment of probably a basin with convex sides and with flat, squarish projecting lug. BJR, 370, I, 3.

Orange Ware with Powdery Surface

Fig. 6, *types* 84-89

This ware is restricted only to this Period. The core is orange-coloured; clay is devoid of any degraissant, and surfaces are powdery due possibly to bad firing or water-logging.

Dish

T. no. 84: Fragment of a dish with convex sides and slightly bulbous edge. BJR, 5, I, 1.

Bowl

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Globular pot

T. no. 86: Fragment of a small globular pot with outgoing flared mouth, sides becoming thicker towards belly (cf. T. 65). BJR, 77, I, 1.

86a: Similar to above but with body possibly spherical and edge squared (cf. T. 78). BJR, 5, I, 1.

Basin

T. no. 87: Fragment of a basin with convex sides and bulbous edge. BJR, 339, I, 3.

Vessel with broad mouth

T. no. 88: Fragment of a large vessel with broad mouth and beaded out rim. BJR, 10, I, 1.

Deep kuṇḍā

T. no. 89: Fragment of possibly a deep kuṇḍā with nail-head edge BJR, 4, I, 1.

Hand-made Drab Brown Ware

Fig. 6, *type* 90

Globular pot

T. no. 90: A complete hand-made pot with bulbous body, flat base and flared mouth (cf. T. 86). BJR, 369, I, 3.

Drab-Brown Wheel-made Ware

Fig. 6, *types* 91-93

Tall-necked pot

T. no. 91: Fragment of a tall concave neck with out-projected rim. BJR, 3, I, 1.

Panti

T. no. 92: Fragment, flat base of a *panti* (cf. T. 53a). BJR, 241, I, 3.

Lid

T. no. 93: Fragment of a lid with flat base, central container, and flared sides (cf. T. 68). BJR, 258, I, 3.

Coarse Red Ware

Fig. 6, *and* 7, *types* 94-107

Basins

T. no. 94: Half of a deep basin with out-turned squared rim. BJR, 211, I, 3.
94a: Fragment of a huge basin with bulbous edge and sloping sides becoming thinner towards base. BJR, 341, I, 2.
94b: Fragment of a *kuṇḍā*-basin with convex sides and nail-head like edge. BJR, 349a, I, 2.
94c: Fragment of a basin with convex sides and clubbed out edge. BJR, 348, I, 3.
94d: Similar to above but bigger in size and with a slightly undercut edge. BJR, 314, I, 2.

Fig. 7

Lugged basin

T. 95: Fragment of a basin with a flat projected lug, rim clubbed out.[1] BJR, 372, I, 3.

Lid-cum-shallow dish

T. no. 96: Fragment of a shallow dish or lid with flared sides and cut edge. (cf. T. 20). BJR, 349, I, 3.

Pots with constricted neck

T. no. 97: Fragment of a pot with possibly globular body, short neck and out-turned flaring rim. BJR, 327, I, 3.
97a: Fragment, similar to above but smaller in size. BJR, 378, I, 3.
97b: Fragment of a pot with thick, beaked out rim and possibly globular body. BJR, 146, I, 2.

Pot with elongated body

T. no. 98: Fragment of a pot with probably oval or elongated body, thin sides and banded rim. BJR, 377, I, 3.

Pot with sloping sides

T. no. 99: Fragment of a pot with sloping sides, out-turned flared rim. BJR, 264, I, 3.

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[1] Cf. Hastināpura, Type XXa, *Ancient India*, Nos. 10-11, Period III, p. 56.

Tall-necked pot

T. no. 100: Fragment of the tall neck of a pot with double-beaked mouth. BJR, 195, I, 2.

Globular pot

T. no. 101: Fragment of a globular pot with slightly clubbed out rim (cf. T. 90). BJR, 410, I3.

Panti

T. no. 102: Fragment of a *panti* with flat base, corrugated flaring sides. BJR, 148, I, 2.

Vessel with straight sides

T. no. 103: Fragment of a vessel with straight sides and out-turned beaked rim (cf. T. 50c). BJR, 195, I, 2.

Knobbed lid

T. no. 104: Fragment of a lid or cover with flared sides, hollow base, and a cylindrical flat-topped hold. BJR, 197, I, 2.

Storage jar

T. no. 105: Fragment of the flat base of a storage jar with flared sides. BJR, 101, I, 2.

Handles

T. no. 106: Fragment of a curved handle with circular section. BJR, 156, I, 2.
106a: Fragment as above but less semi-circular. BJR, 104a, I, 2.

Lug

T. no. 107: Fragment of a leaf-shaped concave lug with decoration of incised grooves, beadings and lines. BJR, 105, I, 2.

G. TERRACOTTA OBJECTS

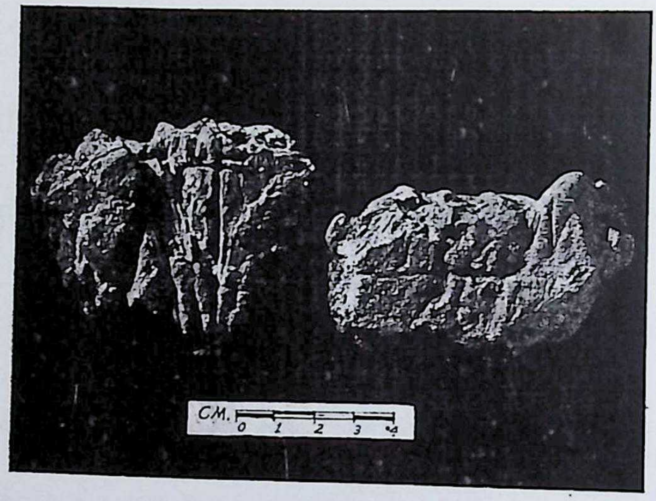
Pls. V, VI and VIII & fig. 7

1. General

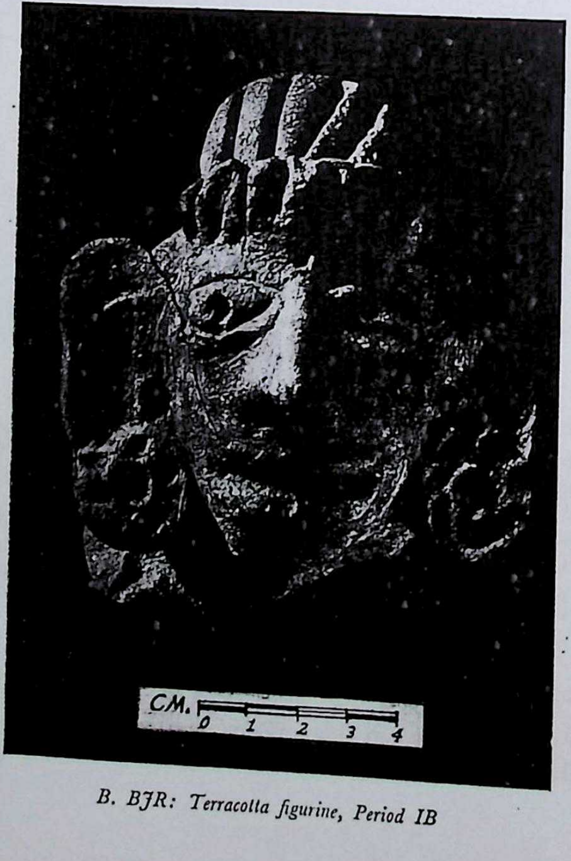
A fair variety of terracotta objects was found. They comprised figurines, fragmentary animals, toy legs, bangles, votive lamps and a dabber. Six terracotta figurines were found. Of these, three came from Period IB and three from Period II. Figurines of the former Period are all in the round and are hand-made. They show rather primitive features and are executed in some cases by pinching the clay. Their head-dresses are remarkable, as also their earrings and forehead ornaments. As compared to these, the figurines of Period II appear more elegant and show the use of moulds.

2. Human Figurines

Pl. IV, no. B: Head of a female figure with pinched out ears having circular earrings, with shallow incisions along the periphery, sharp pinched up nose, slit mouth, thick lips, incised eyes and eyeballs, bunched chignon over head with broad vertical incisions. BJR, No. 48, Tr. I, 4, Period IB.

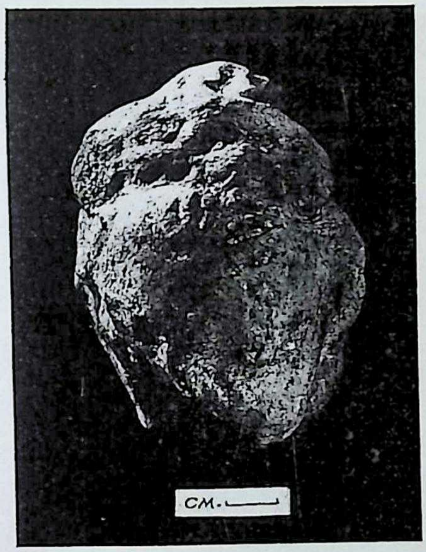


A. BJR: Burnt clods with hay marks, Period IA

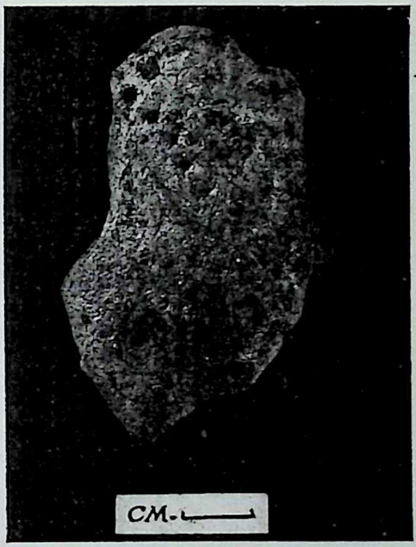


B. BJR: Terracotta figurine, Period IB

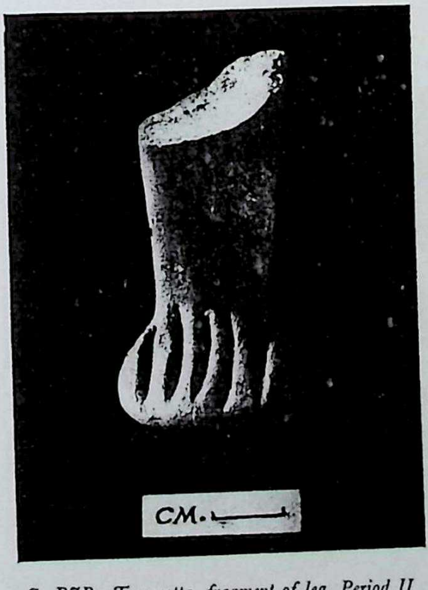
PLATE V



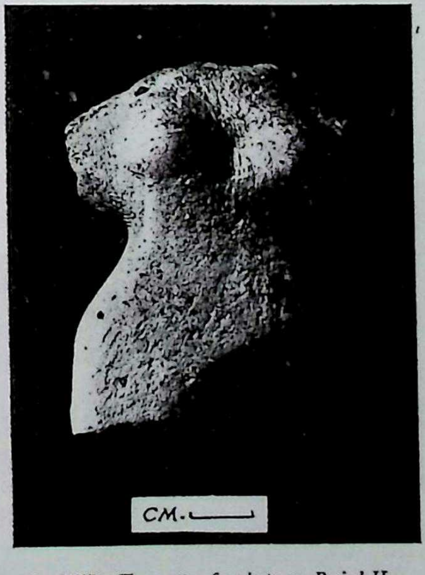
A. BJR: Terracotta head, Period IB



B. BJR: Terracotta torso, Period II

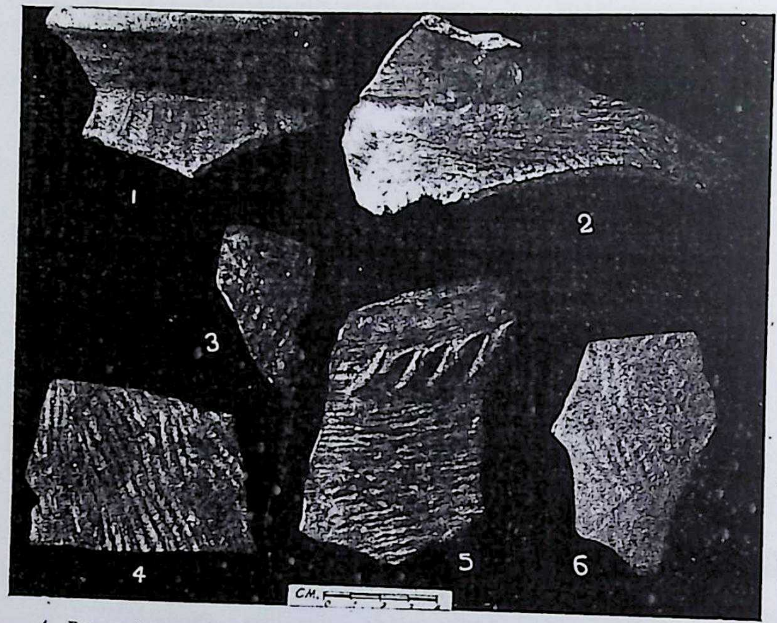


C. BJR: Terracotta, fragment of leg, Period II

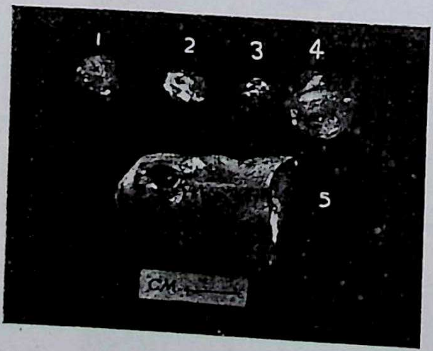


D. BJR: Terracotta, female torso, Period II

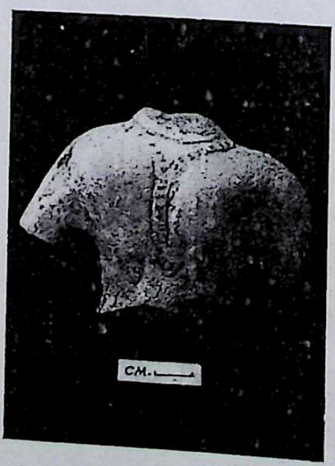
PLATE VI



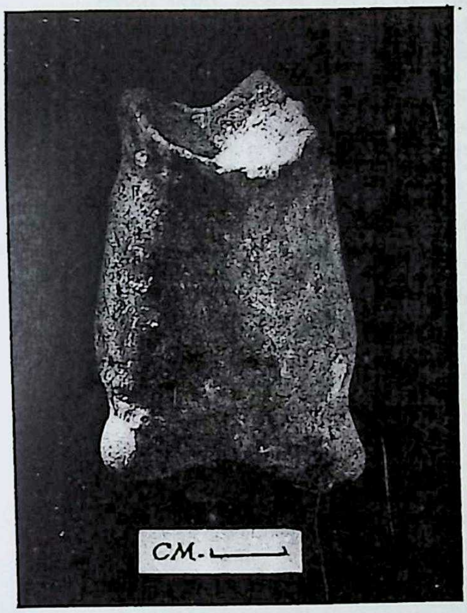
A. *Decorated potsherds, BJR: No.* 1, *Period IB; No.* 2, *Period IA; No.* 3, *Period IA; No.* 4, *Period IA; No.* 5, *Period IB; No.* 6, *Period IA*



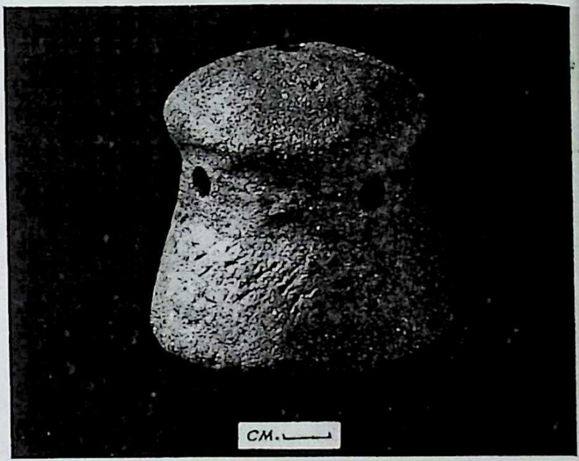
B. Beads, BJR: No. 1, *carnelian, Period II; No.* 2, *carnelian, surface; No.* 3, *topaz, surface; No.* 4, *crystal, Period II; No.* 5, *terracotta, pendant, Period II*



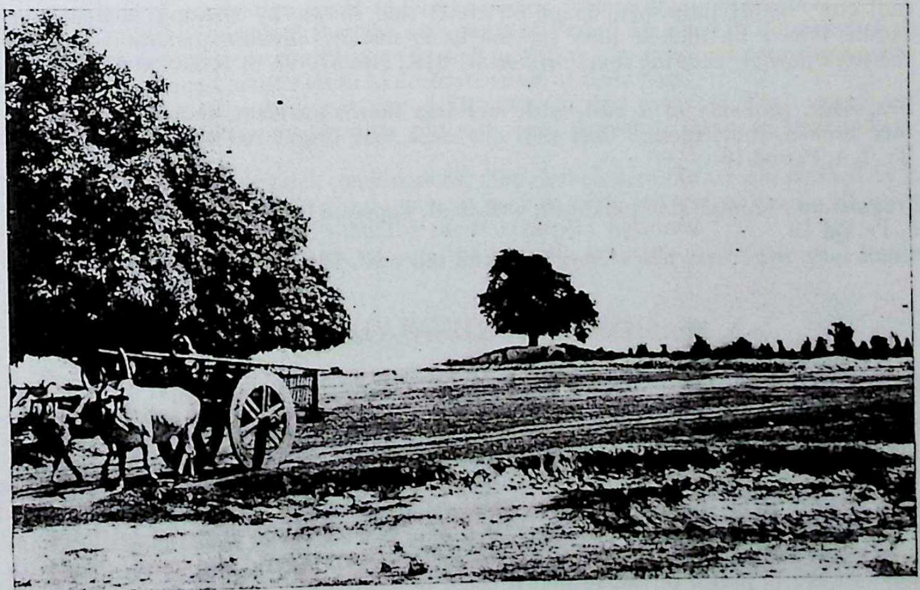
C. *Terracotta, female torso, surface, Paisiā*



A. Votive lamp, BJR, Period II



Dabber, BJR, surface



C. View of the mound at Paisiā, from the west

Fig. 7, no. A: Head of a terracotta human figure, nose and left half of face broken, three tiered head-dress with a pinched out chignon at the back, incised eyes, a vertical incision between the eye brows, trident-like pendant on forehead; coarse red in appearance. BJR, No. 47, Tr. I, 4, Period IB. See also pl. V A.

Fig. 7, no. B: Fragmentary head with outsize incised eyes, nose broken, head-dress pinched up in vertical folds, eyes pinched out, traces of a red wash, coarse red fabric. BJR, No. 57a, Tr. I, 5, Period IB.

Pl. V, no. B: Torso of a terracotta human figure, with a slanting row of shallow incisions along the chest, coarse red fabric. BJR, No. 46, Tr. III, 1, Period II.

Pl. V, no. C: Fragmentary leg of a human figure, incisions indicating fingers, crude finish, traces of red wash. BJR, No. 37, Tr. I, 3, Period II.

Pl. V, no. D: Torso of a female figure, thin waist, prominent breasts, cast in a single mould, flat back, coarse red fabric. BJR, No. 46a, Tr. III, Period II. See also pl. VI C.

3. Toy Legs

Nine fragmentary *toy-legs* were encountered; of these 5 belonged to Period II, 2 to Peroid IB, one to Period IA, and one was from the surface. None of these is illustrated.

4. Animal Figurines

Fragmentary *terracotta animals* were five; all these were from Period IB.

Fig. 7, C: Fragment of a toy horse, made of fine clay, grey core, half surface black and other half grey, highly burnished, mane on either side shown by slanting incised lines, saddle shown by incised lines on the back, shallow circular perforations below the neck possibly showing some ornament. BJR, No. 57, Tr. I, 5, Period IB.

Fig. 7, D: Fragment, probably of a bull, with four legs shown astrident, short tail, neck and face broken, short incised lines over the neck, fine bright red clay. BJR, No. 52, Tr. I, 4, Period IB.

Fig. 7, E: Fragmentary animal, fine pink clay, well-fired, appliqué hump. BJR, No. 57b, Tr. I, 5, Period IB.

Fig. 7, F: Small sparrow, coarse black clay, beak and tail neat. BJR, No. 55, surface.

5. Miscellaneous Terracotta Objects

Among other terracotta objects, mention may be made of a votive lamp (pl. VII, no. A) with a solid squarish stem, pinched out short projected supports at the base for rest and a depression at the top for oil. The edges of this depression showed marks of burning. The specimen belongs to Period II. Two pieces of bangles with circular section and both belonging to Period II were also noteworthy. The purpose of two unbaked clay balls, with a diameter of about 2 inches, could not be ascertained. Both came from the topmost layer and thus belonged to Period II. A dabber (pl. VII, no. B) with a knobbed top and flared body ending in a convex base was picked up from surface near the excavated area. The four perforations below the knob-head and one at the centre of it might have served to pass a thread so that it could be easily taken out of a pot.

H. BEADS

Pl. VI B

Seventeen beads were found in the excavation. Of these eleven were of terracotta, two of carnelian, one of topaz, one of crystal, and two of glass. No beads were encountered in Periods IA and IB. Period II yielded fourteen beads and the rest were surface collections.

The crystal bead (pl. VI B, no. 4) was globular and double perforated; the carnelian beads were represented by spherical (pl. VI B, no. 1) and truncated barrel specimens (pl. VI B, no. 2). Both the tiny circular beads of glass were surface collections. They were turquoise-blue in colour. The single topaz bead (pl. VI B, no. 3) was square barrel with a beautiful polish. However, it was also a surface collection. Among the eleven terracotta beads, eight were arecanut shaped, one was collared arecanut or *ghaṭa* shaped, one was globular and one was a somewhat conical pendant (pl. VI B, no. 5). At Hastināpurā, a similar pendant has been reported from the late levels of Period II (*Ancient India*, Nos. 10-11, pl. XLIX, no. 11).

I. MISCELLANEOUS ANTIQUITIES

Antiquities belonging to categories other than those described above, comprised iron lumps (Period IB), and nails (Periods IB, II) and two pieces of mullers circular in section and made of reddish sandstone. None of these are illustrated.

J. GENERAL REVIEW

The small-scale excavations at Banjarahī revealed the antiquity of cultural contacts between India and the present areas of Nepal from a period earlier than the middle of the first millenium B.C. The ceramic similarities between early Banjarahī and Hastinapura stand testimony to this.

Detailed data regarding the pattern of life followed by the inhabitants of ancient Banjarahi in all the periods of occupation could not be expected from a small excavation.

However, it can be surmised that the occupants of Period IA lived in hutments of clay and reeds, made well-fired pottery of utilitarian as well as *de luxe* use, executed constructions for ritual purposes and had enough artistic sense to decorate some of their pots.

The occupants in the subsequent Period IB made further progress. They used iron, made well-fired pottery, fine terracotta figurines and toys, used terracotta lamps in their houses which were roofed with tiles.

People of Period II made brick constructions, though their ceramic art was marked by deterioration. These people used beads of terracotta as well as of semi-precious stones. They made a beautiful Red-slipped pottery and moulded their terracotta figurines.

The excavations have thus corroborated the ceramic sequence arrived at at Tilaura-koṭ.

IV. EXCAVATIONS AT PAISIĀ

A. INTRODUCTION

About three miles to the north-east of Banjarahī is the village of Paisiā which has a group of three mounds close to the area of present day habitations. This site had been located by Mitra in her explorations around Lumbinī. She had observed that the mounds "contain the ruins of brick structures, possibly temples dedicated to Brahmanical deities mutilated images of which lie on the top of the mound.[1]"

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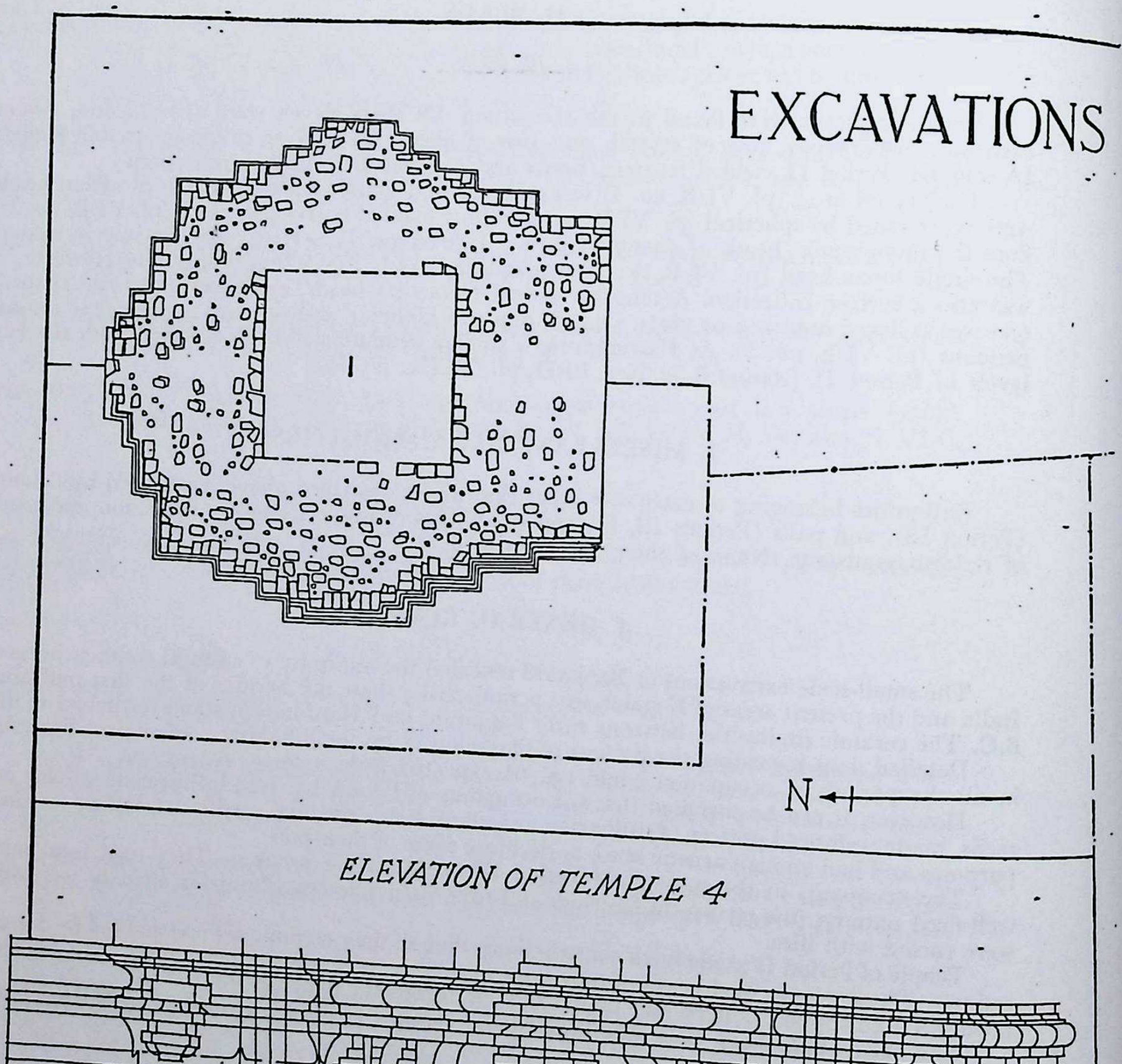
[1] *Indian Archaeology* 1961-62—*A Review*, p. 71.


EXCAVATIONS
I
N
ELEVATION OF TEMPLE 4
SCALE OF 2 0 2 4 6 METRES
SCALE OF 4 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 FEET

AT PAISIA NEAR LUMBINI, NEPAL TARAI, IN

PLAN SHOWING GROUP OF TEMPLES

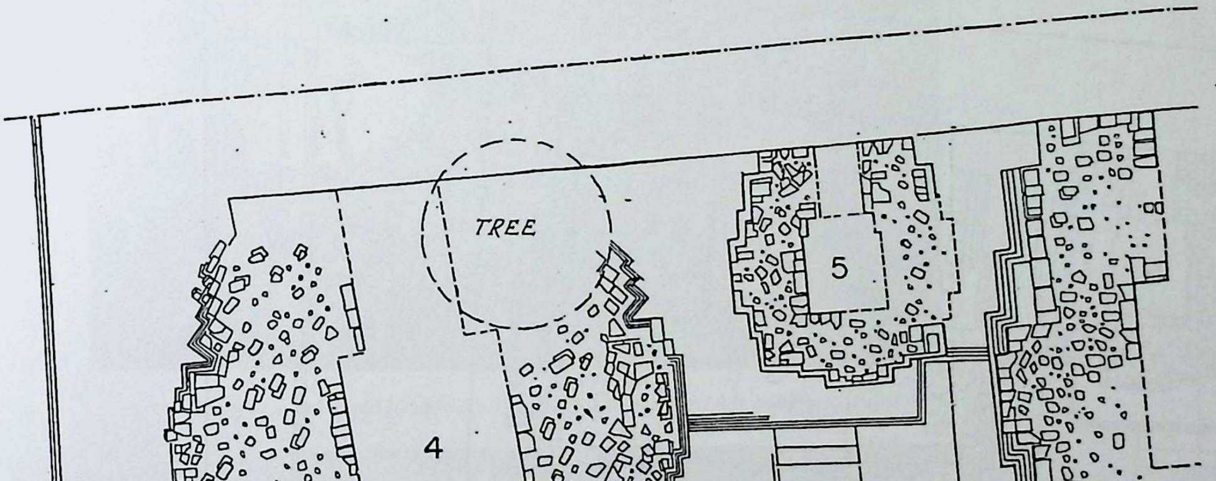
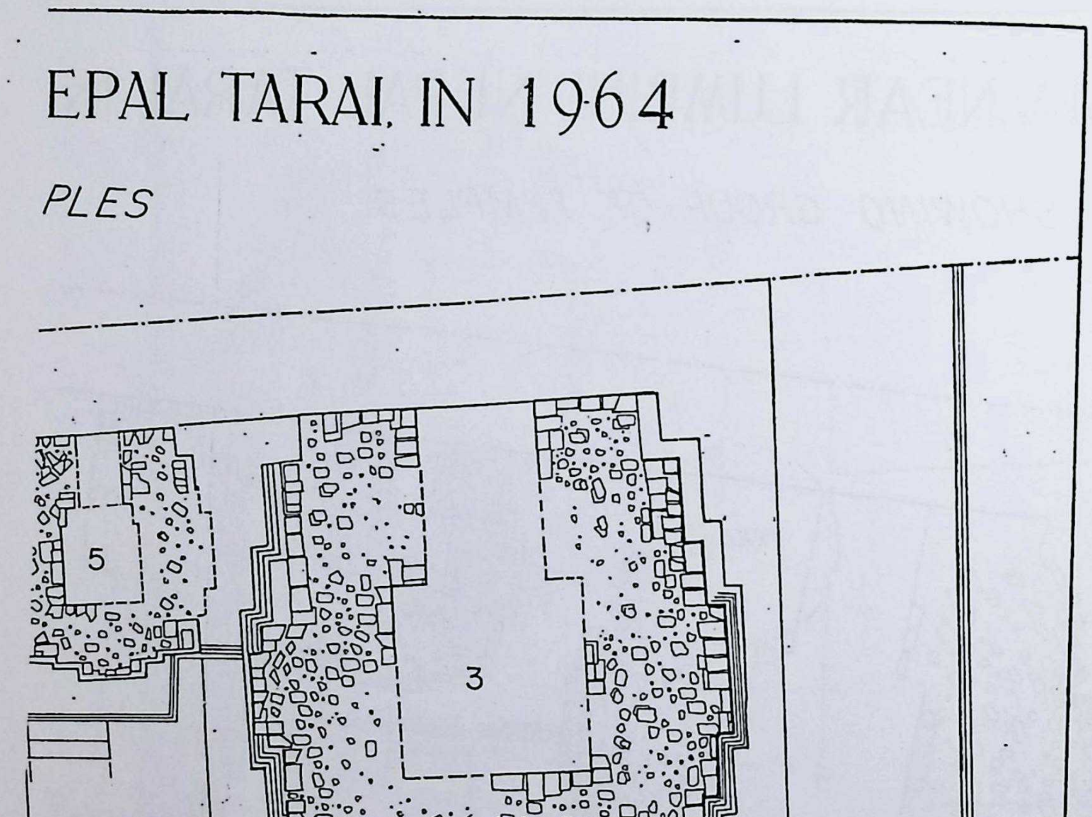

TREE
5
4
BR.
BRICK PLATFORM
SCA
SCAL.

Plate VIII


EPAL TARAI IN 1964
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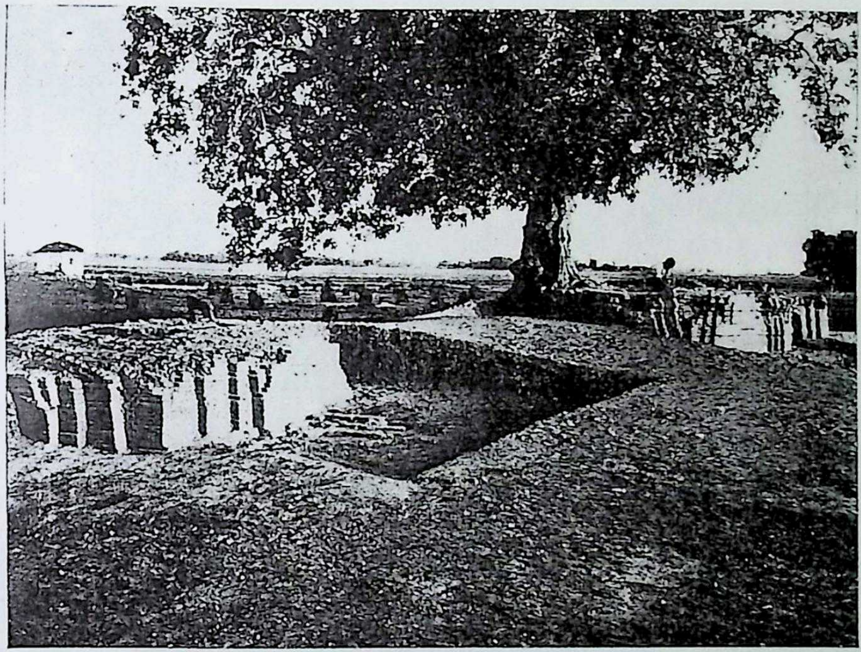
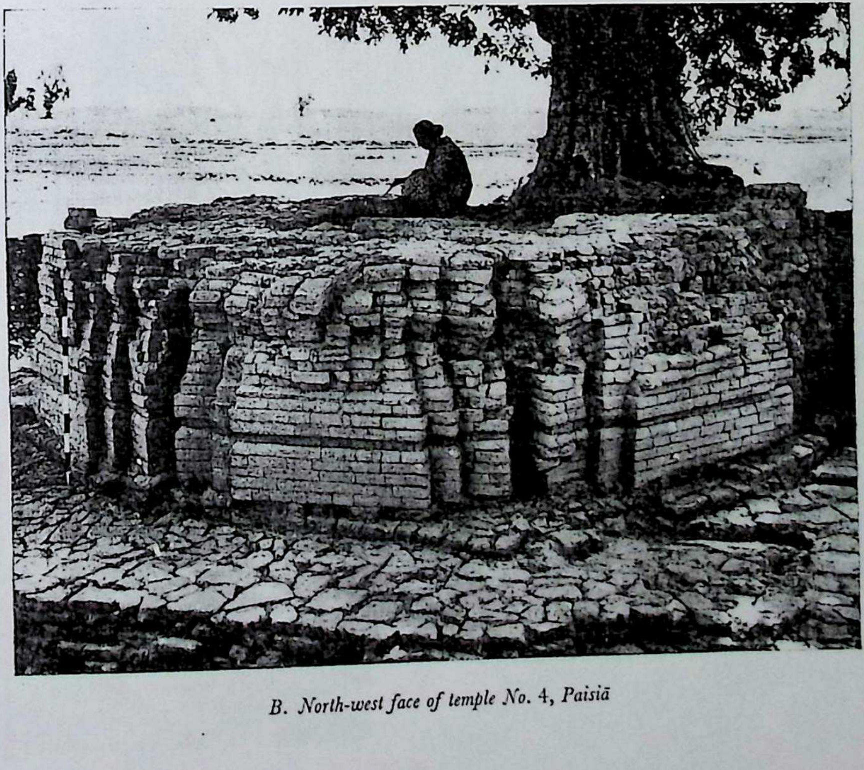
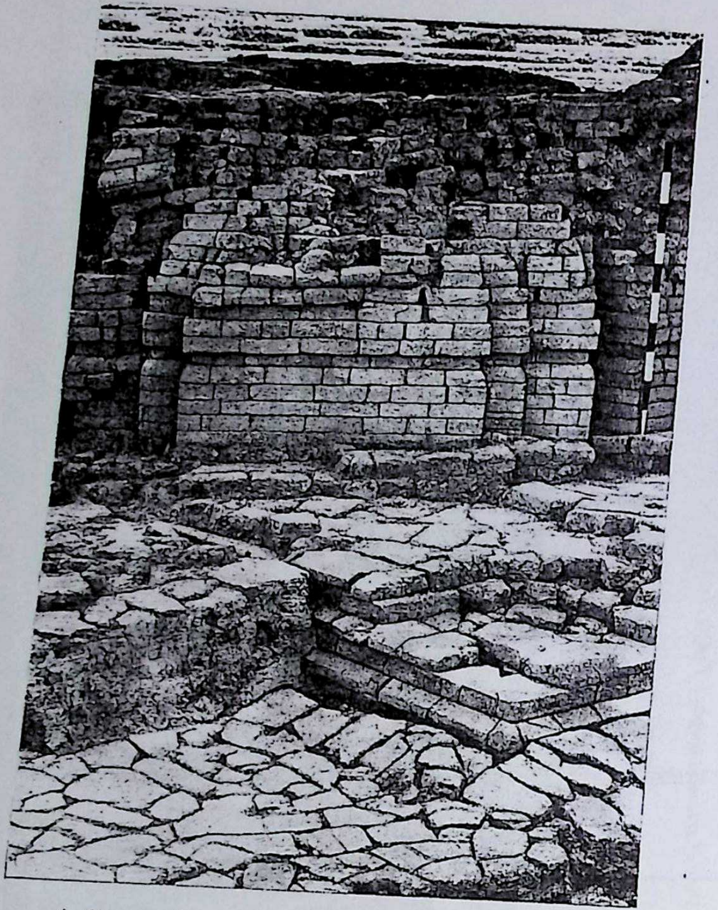


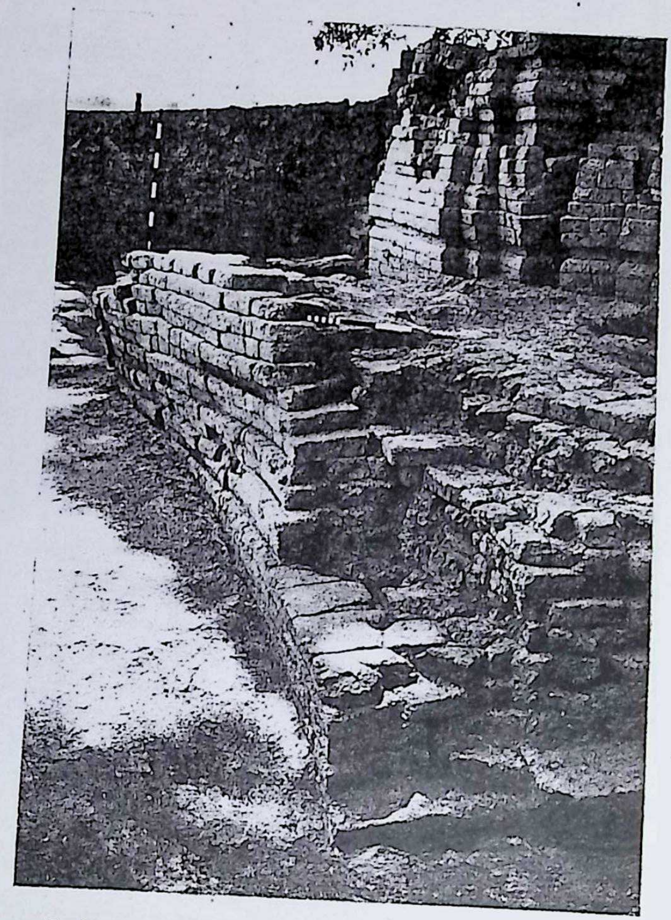
A. View of excavated temples: Temple No. 1 *in foreground; Nos.* 3 *and* 4 *in background, Paisiā*



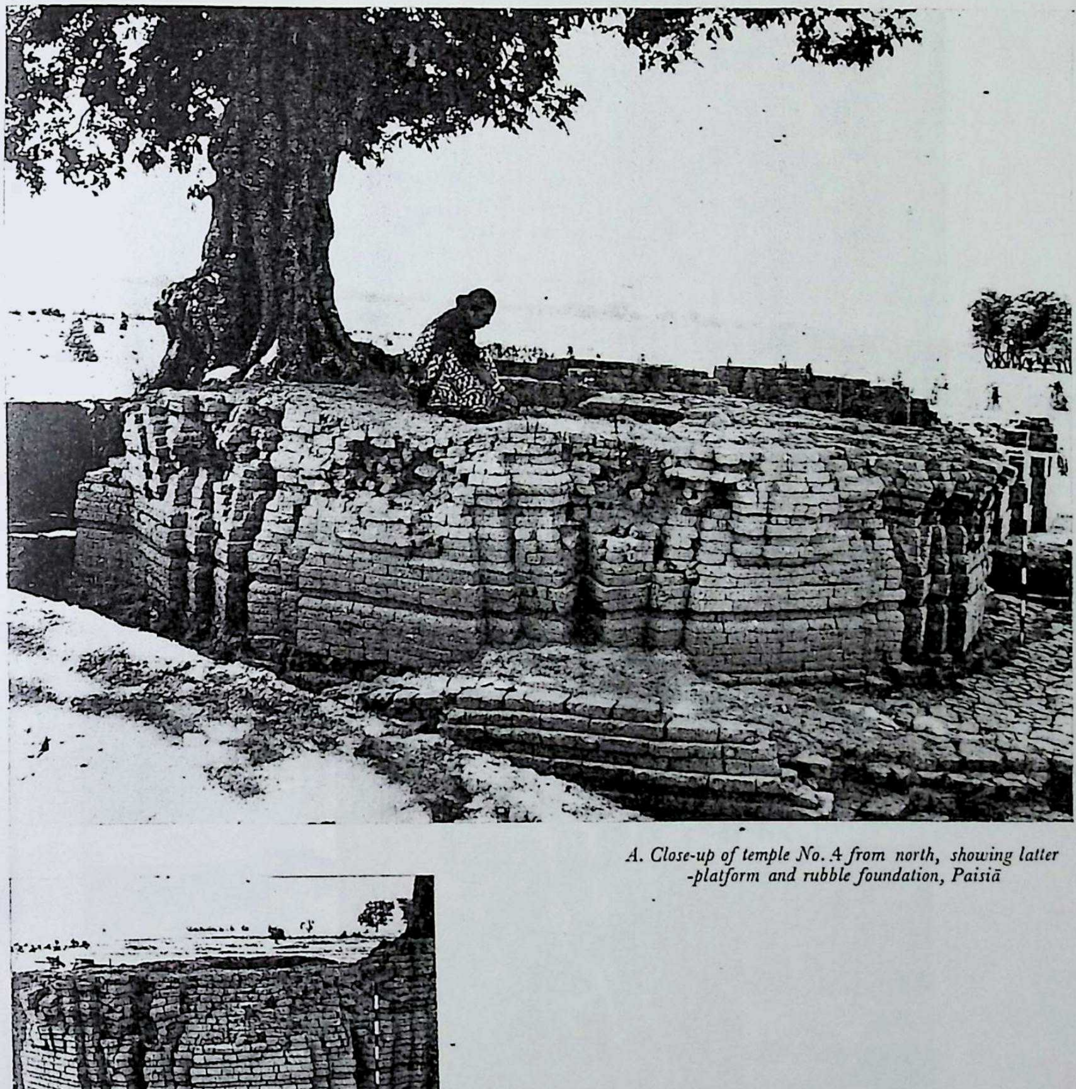
B. North-west face of temple No. 4, *Paisiā*



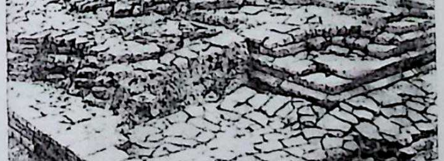
A. *Close-up of the west face of temple No. 4, with platforms No. 1 (earlier) and No. 2 (later) below, Paisiā*



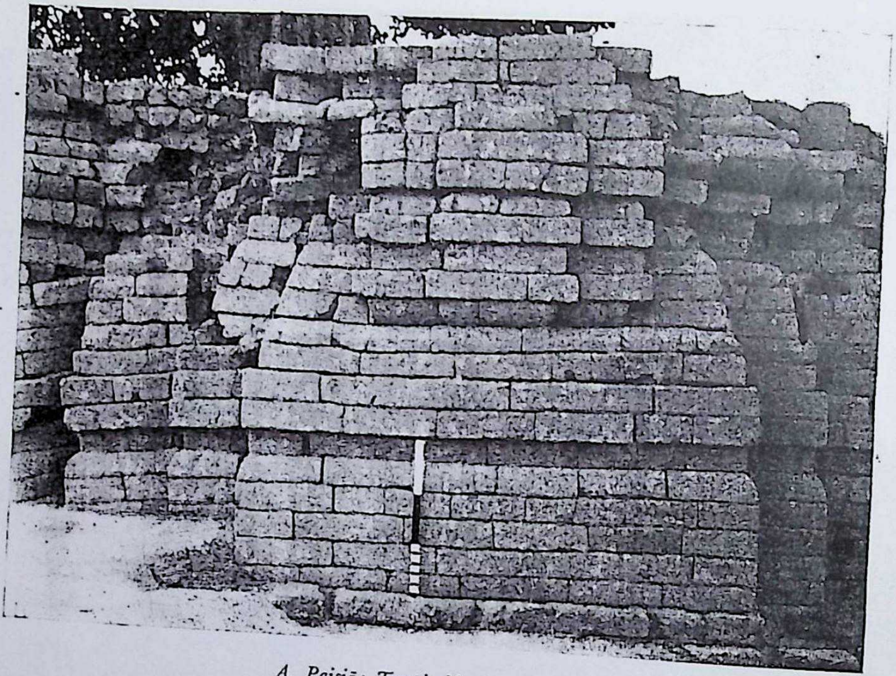
B. *Northern face of temple No. 4 with irregularly raised platform (No. 2), Paisiā*



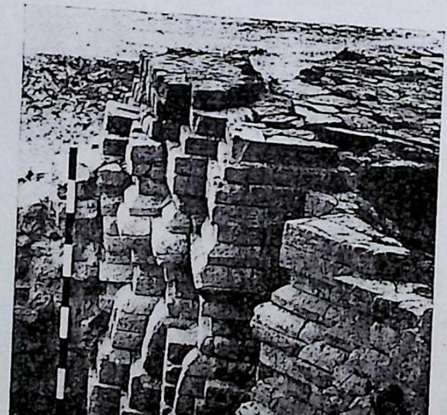
A. *Close-up of temple No. 4 from north, showing latter -platform and rubble foundation, Paisiā*



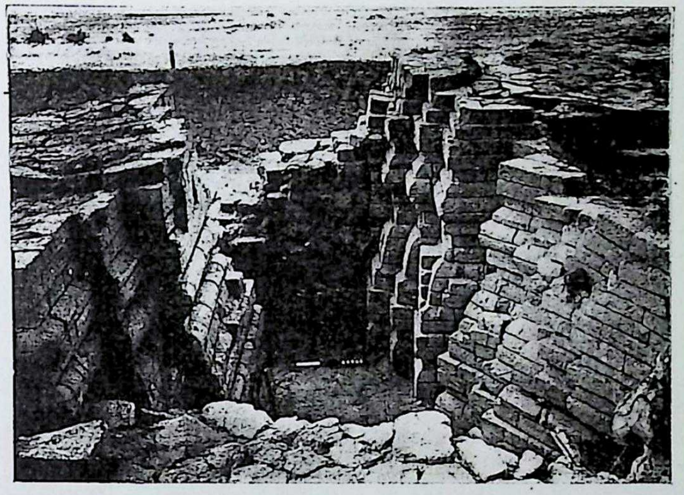
B. *West face of temple No. 4 showing earlier (No. 1) and later (No. 2) platforms, Paisiā. See also pl. IX A*



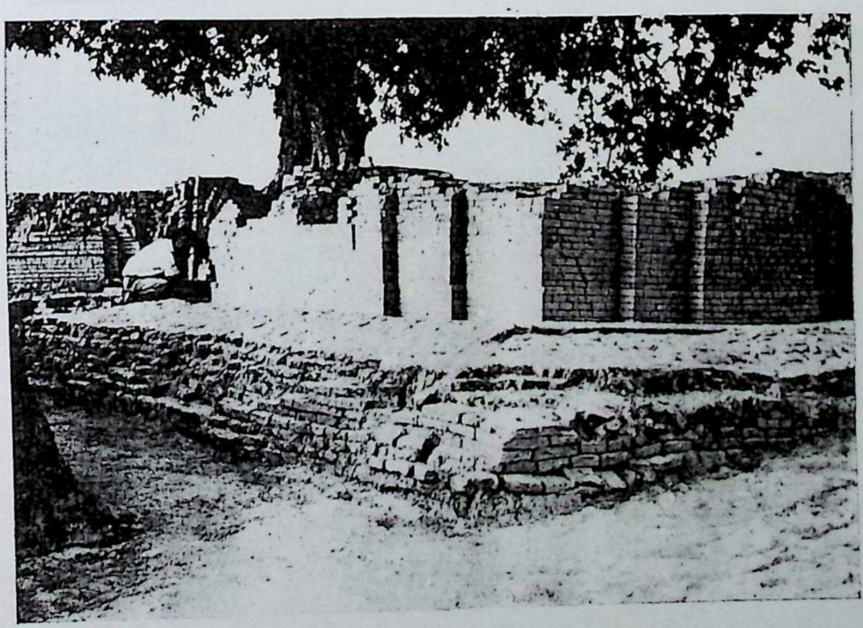
A. *Paisiā: Temple No. 4, west face*



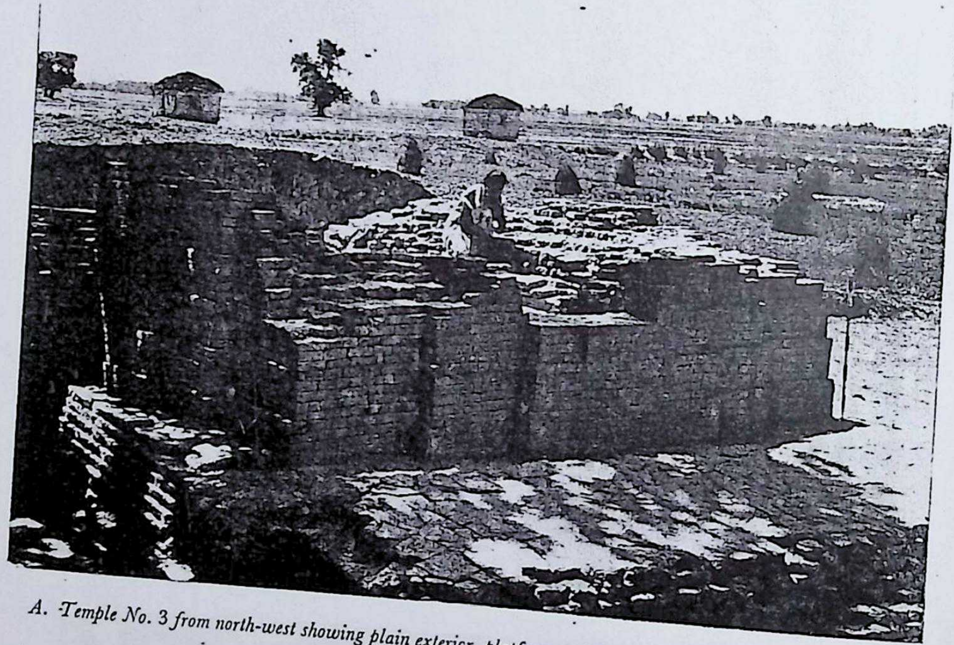
B. *Paisiā: Temple No. 5, north-western face*



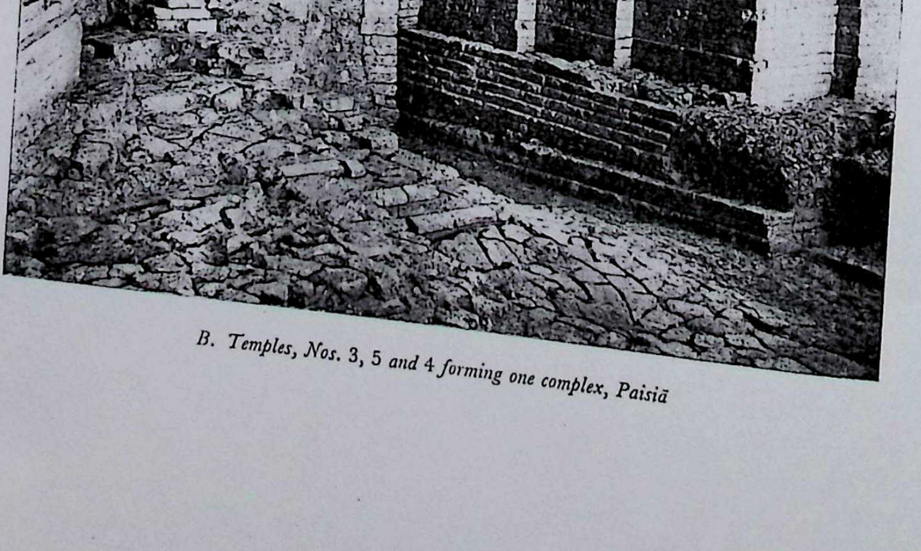
A. Close-up of temples, Nos. 4 and 5 with the joining wall in the background, Paisiā



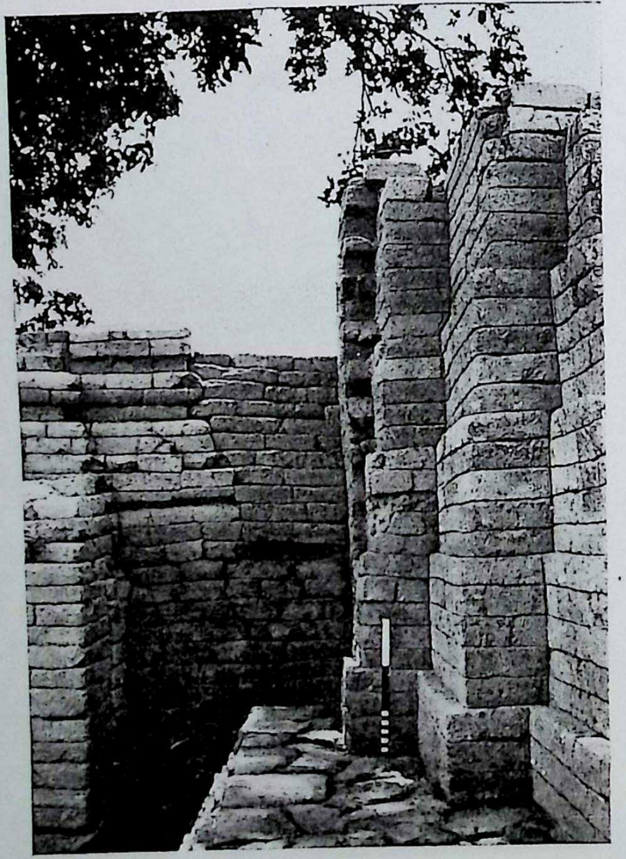
B. Temple No. 3 from south-west with platform, Paisiā



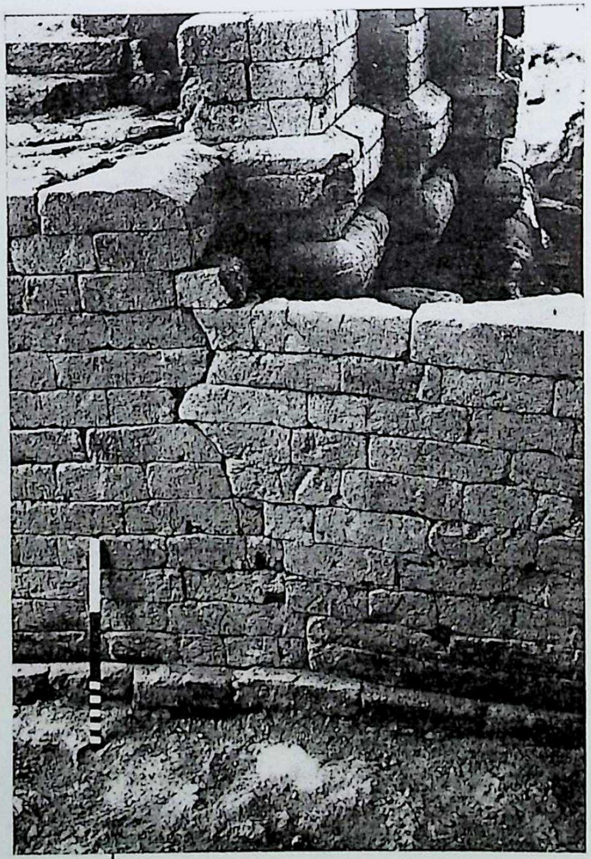
A. Temple No. 3 from north-west showing plain exterior, platform and the joining wall at left corner, Paisiā



B. Temples, Nos. 3, 5 and 4 forming one complex, Paisiā

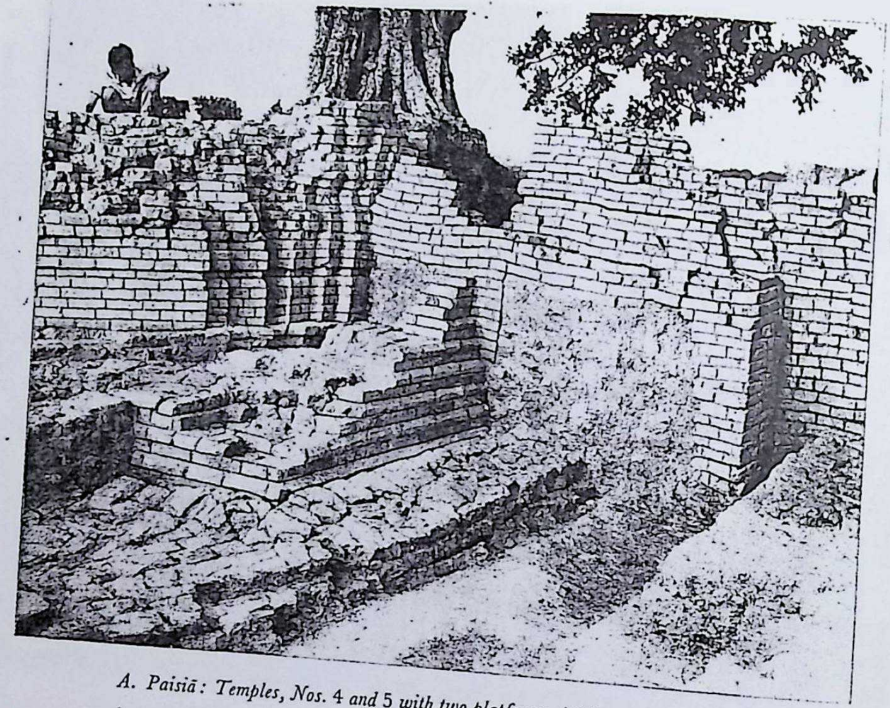


A. Temple No. 3 from west showing curvilinear part and joining wall with temple No. 5, Paisiā

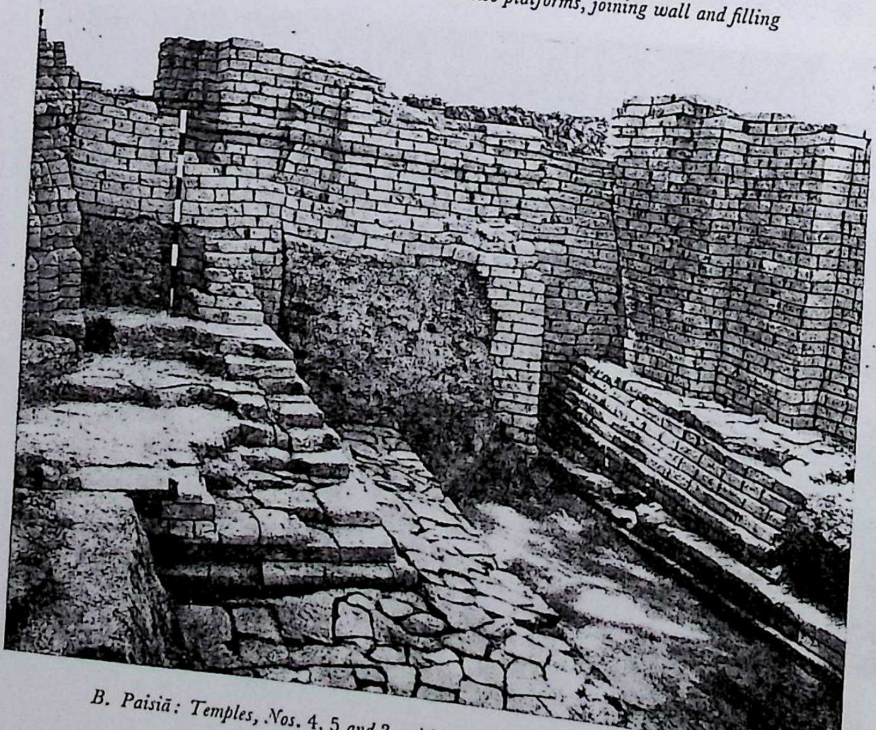


B. Latet wall joining temples, Nos. 4 and 5, (close-up), Paisiā

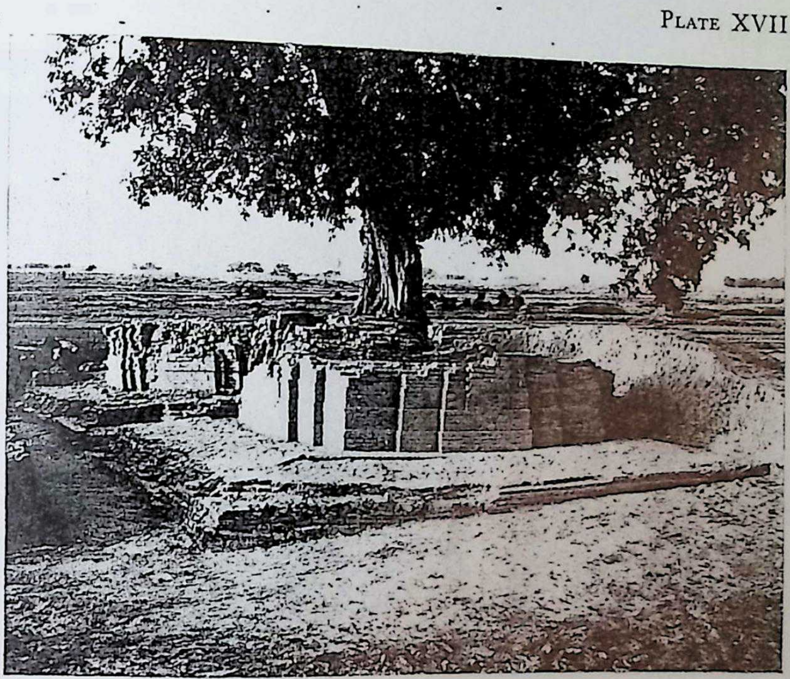
PLATE XVI



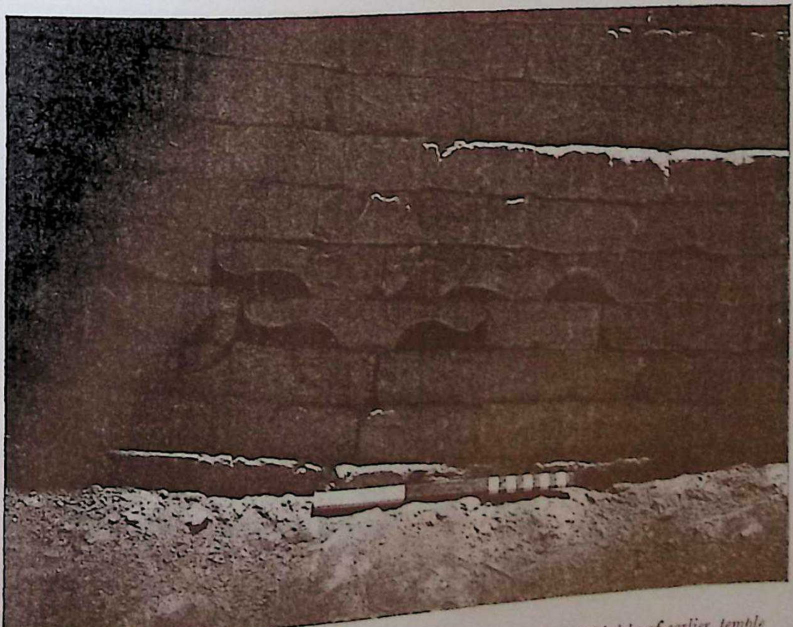
A. Paisiā: Temples, Nos. 4 *and* 5 *with two platforms, joining wall and filling*



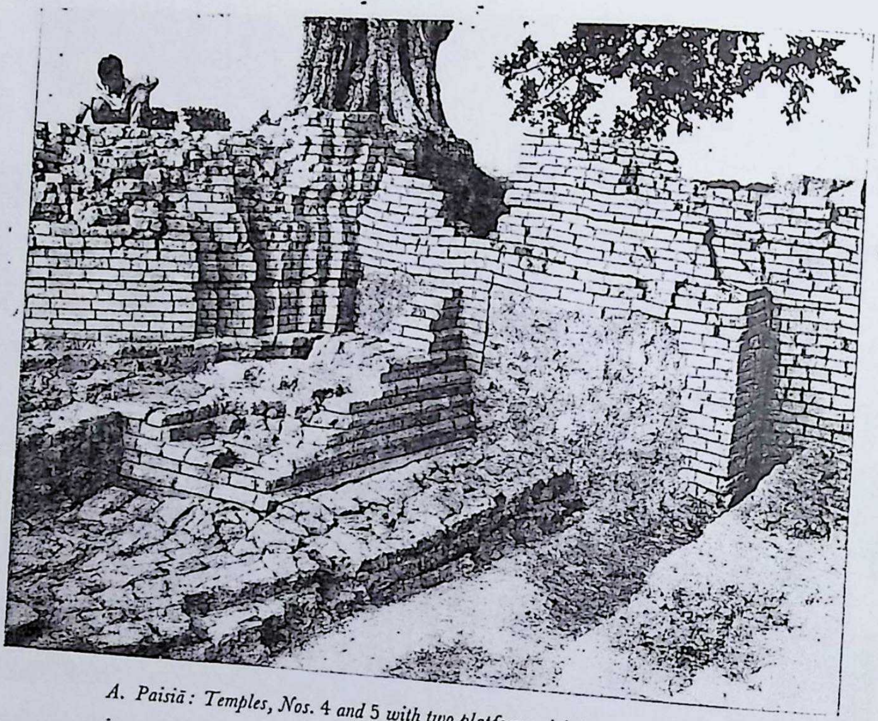
B. Paisiā: Temples, Nos. 4, 5 *and* 3, *with two platforms, joining wall and filling*



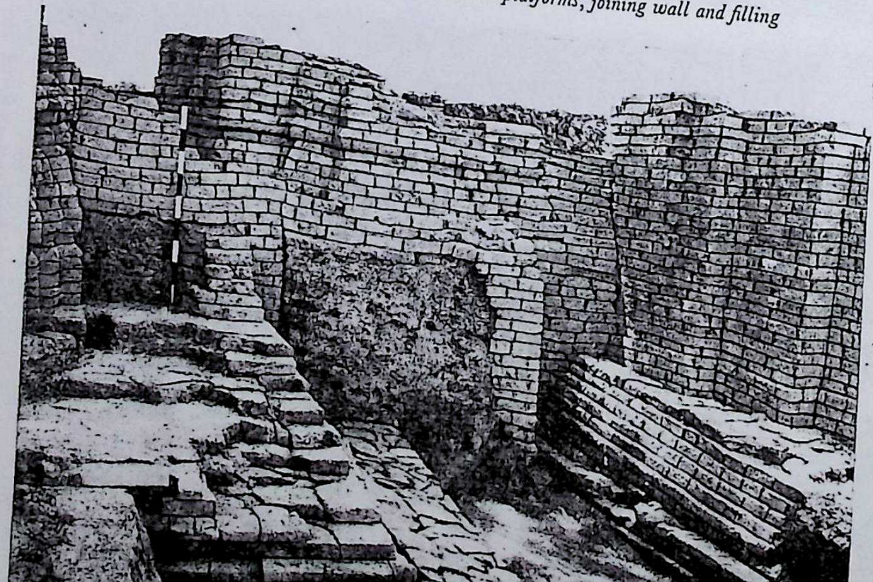
A. Paisiā: Temple No. 3 from south, with temple No. 4 at the rear, Paisiā



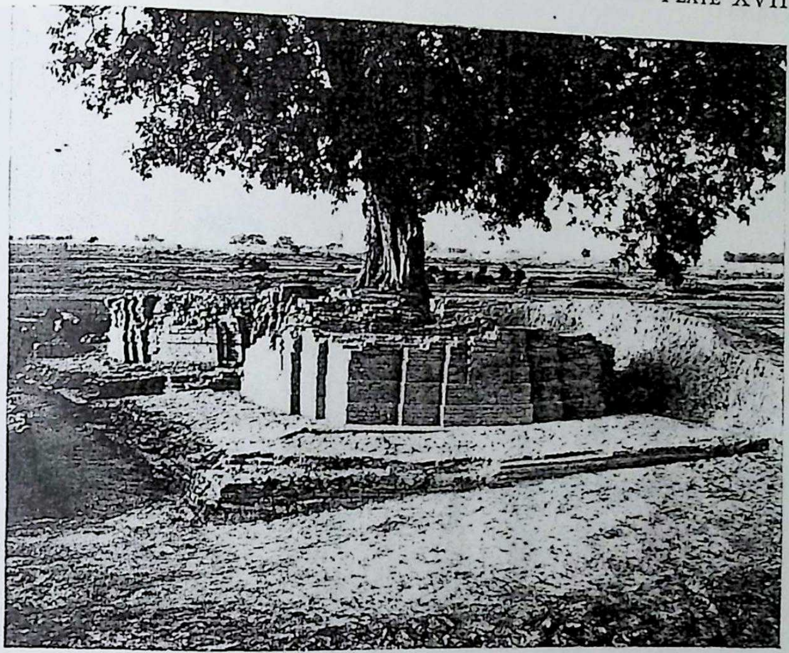
B. Paisiā: Close-up of south face of temple No. 1, showing use of moulded bricks of earlier temple (No. 4) in the foundation



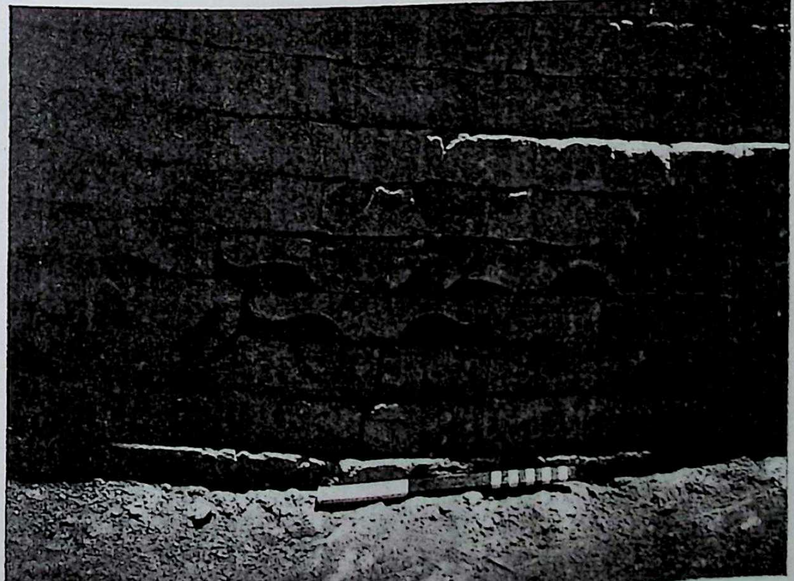
A. Paisiā: Temples, Nos. 4 and 5 with two platforms, joining wall and filling



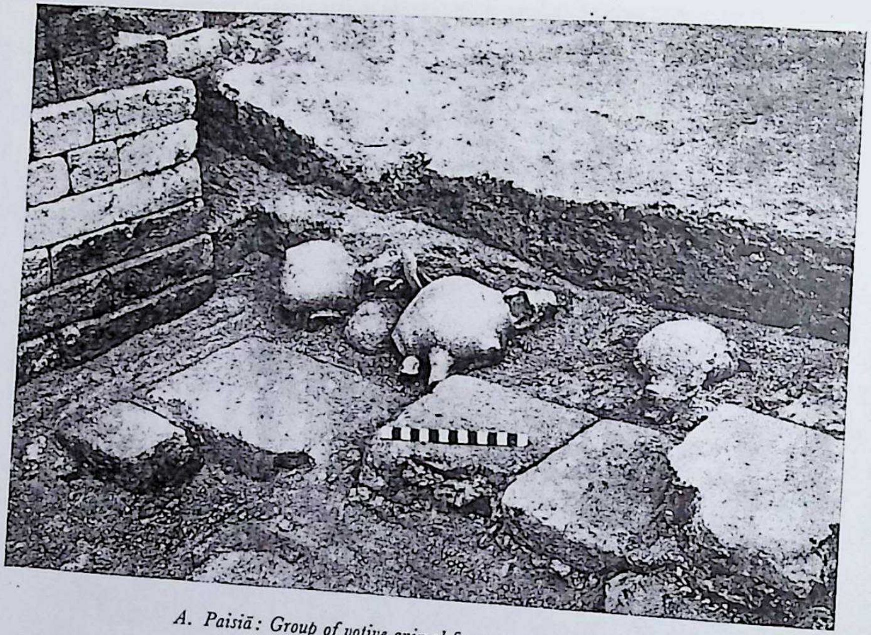
B. Paisiā: Temples, Nos. 4, 5 and 3, with two platforms, joining wall and filling



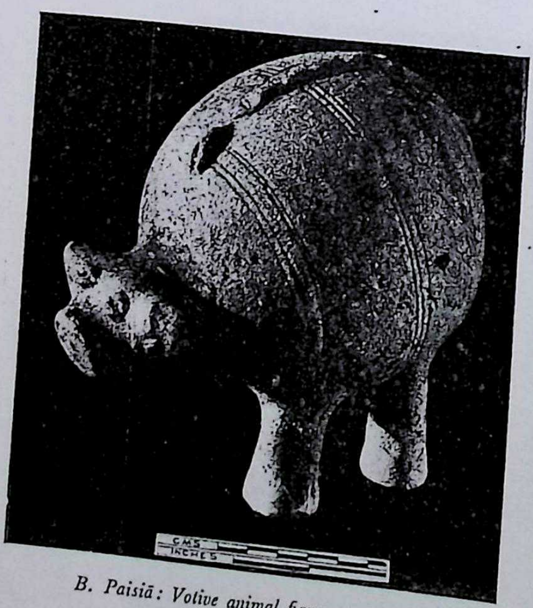
A. Paisiā: Temple No. 3 from south, with temple No. 4 at the rear, Paisiā



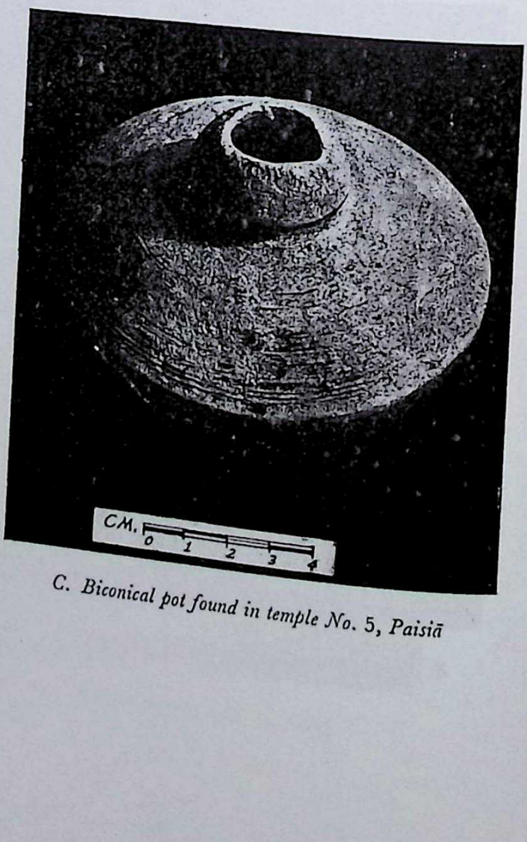
B. Paisiā: Close-up of south face of temple No. 1, showing use of moulded bricks of earlier temple (No. 4) in the foundation



A. Paisiā: Group of votive animal figures near temple No. 1

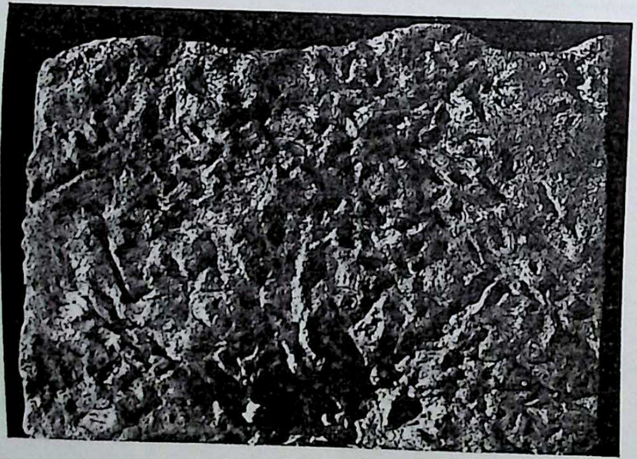


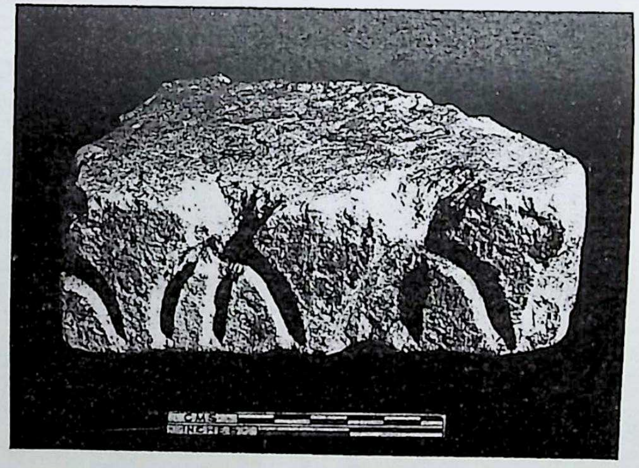
B. Paisiā: Votive animal figure, terracotta



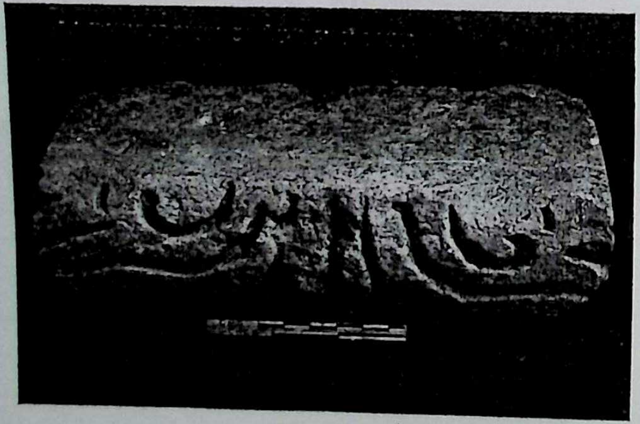
C. Biconical pot found in temple No. 5, *Paisiā*

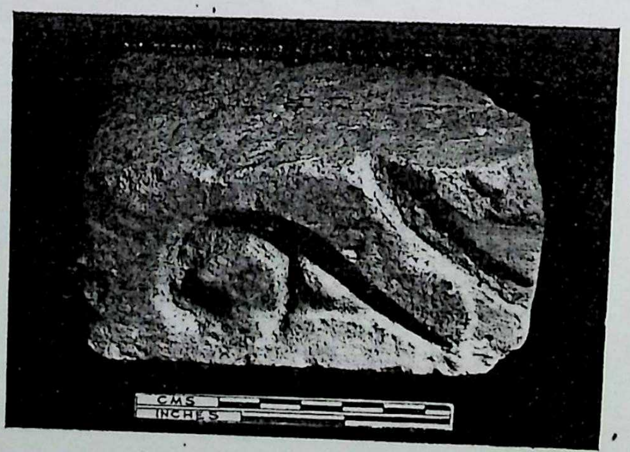
PLATE XIX


A. Close-up of brick showing husk marks, Temple No. 1, Paisiā

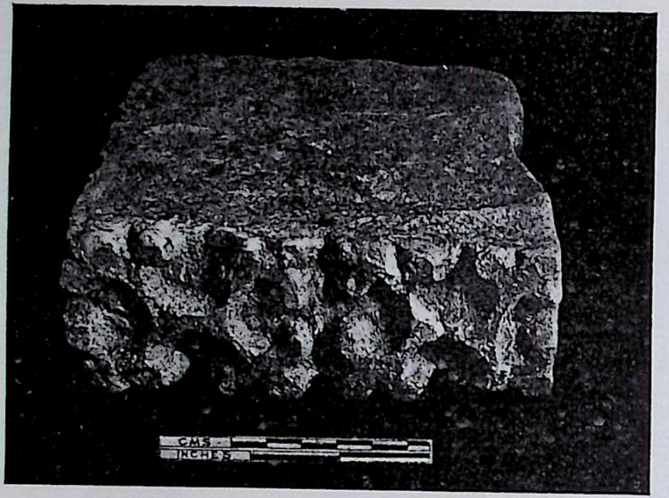


B. Decorated brick, Temple No. 4, Paisiā

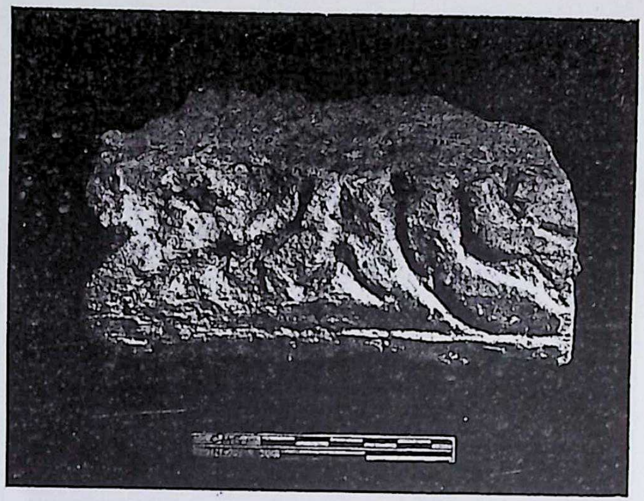

C. Decorated brick, Temple No. 4, Paisiā



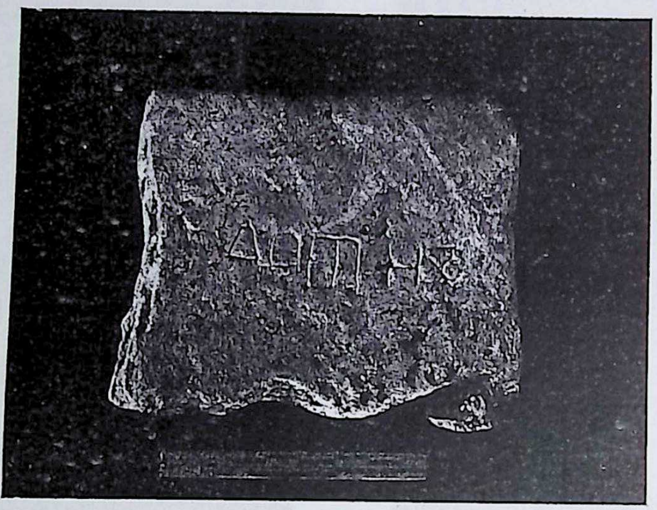
D. Decorated brick, Temple No. 4, Paisiā



A. Decorated brick, Temple No. 4, Paisiā



B. Decorated brick, Temple No. 4, Paisiā



C. Brick fragment with Brāhmī inscription

The excavations here were undertaken to obtain data which could be pre-medieval and thus link it up with the end of Period II at Banjarahī in the neighbourhood. It was also intended to obtain evidence for medieval temple architectural styles in the Tarai, a remarkable specimen of which was unravelled at Kodan[1]. Surface collection of variously moulded and decorated bricks indicated that the excavated data would be rewarding.

B. THE SITE

The group of three mounds forming practically one complex (pl. VII C), was about 12 ft. in maximum height and appeared all red in contrast to the dreary brown landscape all around.

C. THE TEMPLE STRUCTURES

The excavations revealed in all four temple constructions and two platforms (pl. VIII).

1. Temple No. 4

This was the main temple, circular on plan with several receding and projecting offsets (pl. VIII), and eight cardinal faces (pls. VIII and XI). Its upper part was completely damaged as also its entrance which certainly faced the east. Constructed of moulded bricks, it gave a charming effect of light and shade (pl. XIII A). The *garbhagṛiha* was a small rectangular chamber measuring a little over 10 ft. by 11 ft., about 3 ft. deep and with the sides and the floor lined with plain bricks. No icons were associated with this construction.

That there was yet another earlier construction upon an earlier brick platform (No. 1) was apparent as it was found below the foundation of the Temple No. 4, and below the platform No. 2 of plain brick rubble surrounding Temple No. 4 (pls. X A, B; XVI, A, B).

2. Platform No. 1

Platform No. 1, sealed by the hard brown clay and rubble foundation of Temple No. 4 (pl. XI A), was very much disturbed, but was traced over an area measuring 27 ft. by 20 ft. beneath Platform No. 2 which was at a higher level. The earlier platform was made of regular bricks (16 in., 12 in., 2 in.) and fringed by moulded bricks. It was associated with several carved brick fragments (pls. XX and XXI; also fig. 7, no. G) attesting an earlier construction prior to Temple No. 4. The outline of this platform went below the foundation of Temple No. 4 indicating that this platform was not originally associated with that temple. Associated with the remains of Platform No. 1 was also found a fragmentary brick having some *Brāhmī* letters incised on it (pl. XX C). These letters are not written in their proper method, but "*ga. .ja. .a*" can be read. It is also likely that this brick was not originally associated with this platform as it occurred in the debris above it. Platform No. 1 was thus the earliest construction. Over it was built later on Temple No. 4, which was surrounded by Platform No. 2 comprising ten to twelve courses of irregularly laid bricks concealing the Platform No. 1. In course of time Platform No. 2 was so extended that it encompassed the entire temple complex consisting of Temples Nos. 4, 5 and 3.

3. Platform No. 2

This extensive platform was rectangular on plan measuring 107 ft. N-S and 54 ft. E-W, and was built of ill-baked bricks of smaller dimensions than those of Platform No. 1. That it extended only eleven feet to the east of Temple No. 4 was clear from the passage revealed between Temple No. 4 and temple No. 3 (pls. XIV B and XV A, B), which was later filled, brick-lined and joined with the platform of Temple No. 3 to the south (pl. XVI B).

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[1] *Indian Archaeology* 1961-62—*A Review*, pp. 72-3.

4. TEMPLE NO. 5

Temple No. 5 was of modest dimensions (15 ft. by 16 ft.) with receding offsets on every face. It was constructed of plain moulded bricks without any carving (pls. XII B and XIII A), and had a shrine chamber 6 ft. by 5 ft. much disturbed on the eastern side. It might have been an associate shrine.

5. TEMPLE NO. 3

Later than Platform No. 1, contemporary with or earlier than Platform No. 2 and later than Temples Nos. 4 and 5, was Temple No. 3. Similar on plan to Temple No. 5, Temple No. 3 had greater dimensions. It had no decorated or moulded bricks. It was stark plain in construction upon a brick platform (pls. XIII B and XVII A). The platform, rectangular on plan (pls. VIII and XIV B), had ten courses, with the surface made of fragmentary bricks gently sloping externally towards the periphery so as to prevent accumulation of water (pls. XIV A and XVII A). The dimensions of the platform were 38 ft. N-S. and 42 ft. E-W. The temple above it was rectangular on plan with receding offsets for every face. It was 36 ft. by 32 ft. with the shrine chamber in the shape of a 12 ft. square (pls. VIII and XIII B). The extant height of the construction was a little over 9 ft. The form of the *śikhara* could not, however, be surmised. But the remnants of sections on the north and and south faces, showing gently projecting bricks, confirmed that the *śikhara* must have been curvilinear (pl. XV A). 3-118

[illegible]

The builders of Platform No. 2 filled up the area between Temples, Nos. 3, 5 and 4 (pls. XVI A and B), and made the area of Temples, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 as of one complex.

6. TEMPLE NO. 1

Close to the north of Temple No. 4 was Temple No. 1 (pl. IX A). It was also a plain construction like Temple No. 3, having virtually the same plan but lesser dimensions. It had a square (12 ft.) shrine chamber. The southern face was badly disturbed. It had no platform around it. Moreover, carved and moulded bricks of earlier constructions (pl. XVII B) were used in its make-up. The absence of any platform which would have included it in the temple complex to the south, the use of bricks associated with Temples, Nos. 4 and 5, and a large number of votive terracotta animals associated with the temple as offerings (pl. XVIII A, B)—as is the custom even now with *Samayamāi* shrine worship in the Tarai—would assign the construction to a very late period.

7. CONSTRUCTION NO. 2

This was a simple platform, rectangular on plan (16 ft. by 12 ft.) about 15 ft. to the west of Temple No. 1.

D. CHRONOLOGY

On the basis of the structural sequence as detailed above, the following order could be suggested:

Temple No. 1 (Latest)
|
Platform No. 2
|
Temple No. 3
|
Temples No. 4 and 5
|
Platform No. 1 (Earliest)

The association of medieval sculptures like the Śiva-Pārvatī panel showing also the Nandī and the Gaṇas (pl. XXI A), the torso of a female figure (pl. XXI B), the fragmentary sculpture showing a male figure wearing a *dhoti* (pl. XXI C), and the use of moulded and decorated bricks as at Kodan, tend to assign the Temples No. 4 and 5 to the medieval period, and the rest to a still later period.

V. EXPLORATIONS TO THE EAST OF LUMBINI

A. GENERAL

Since Mukherji and Mitra had explored the area around and west of Lumbini, it was planned to carry forward this work of exploration to the east of Lumbini with a view to covering a larger area for locating some new archaeological sites. With Bhairahawā as the centre, explorations were carried out over an area of about fifty miles to the east of Lumbini. The search was fruitful inasmuch as six new sites were discovered. The area covered was from Bhairahawā to Triveni Ghat in the east (pl. I). The results are as follows:

B. DHĀKDAHĪ

About five miles to the east of Bhairahawā is the settlement of Dhākdhahī which has an extensive mound littered with sherds of the red-slipped ware. The mound is very low and might be about half a furlong square in extent. There is a perennial streak of water which runs through the boring made. Since the water supply is perennial, could it be that the name Dhākdhahī is a corruption of 'Udakadraha'? (pl. XXIII B).

C. CHHIPĀGHAR

About three and a half miles to the east of Dhākdhahī is the village of Chhipāghar. This has a beautiful stone-built temple of Gaṇeśa (pl. XXII A and B). Built on a triple plinth it has a small porch with beautifully carved stone pillars having the motif of chains, bells and *pūrṇakalasa*. In front of the temple is a pillar on which is installed a stone mouse, the vehicle of Gaṇeśa. The style betrays influence both of the pagoda or wooden constructions of the valley which has several plinths, and the tapering *śikharas* so common in the Tarai. Close to the temple was a stray icon of Bhagavatī seated in *ardhaparyaṇkāsana* with a lion below. She is four-armed, with two of her palms in *varadamudrā*, the third broken and the fourth holding a *triśūla*. Her face is broken but she has an elaborate head-dress, circular earrings and a necklace (pl. XXIII A).

D. BAḌGĀON

Nearly two and a half miles north of Chhipāghar, is Baḍgāon. It is on the bank of the Mahau river and has a fairly extensive area strewn with sherds of the red-slipped ware.

E. KAṬĀHAWĀ

Kaṭāhawā is one and a half miles to the south of Chhipāghar. Here also there are areas full of the red ware.

F. BARADGORIĀ

About five miles north-north-east of Parasi, in a thick jungle, near Baradagoriā, is a small *āśrama* of an ascetic. He has collected from the neighbouring area several sculptures and architectural members which indicate that there must have been a medieval stone temple, now in ruins, in the vicinity. The sculptures include Yamunā standing on a tortoise with a *kalaśa* in her left hand and with a female attendant to her right (pl. XXVI A) with possibly Gaṅgā on a crocodile in the upper panel; fragmentary Kārtikeya seated on a peacock (pl. XXVI B); Nandi (pl. XXVII B); a fragmentary sculpture showing a standing deity with an attendant on its left (pl. XXVII A); a frieze with *chaitya*-window motif repeated as a decorative design (pl. XXVII C) and a fragmentary architectural member (pl. XXVII D).

G. DEURĀWĀ

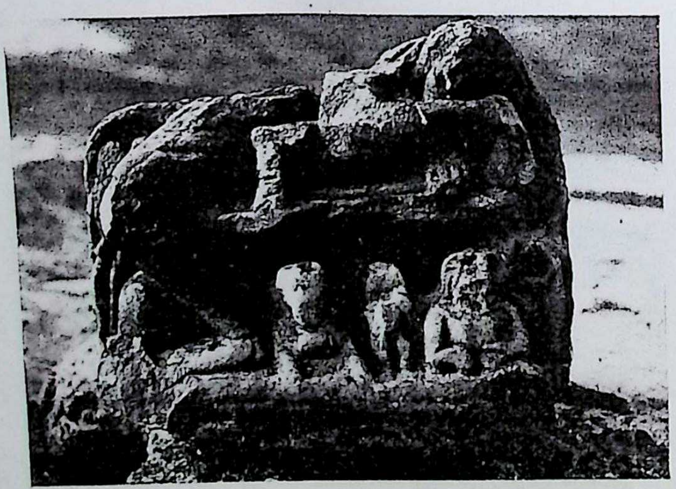
Three miles south-east of Parasi was located a huge *stūpa* mound (pl. XXIV A and B). More than thirty feet in height and nearly seventy feet in diameter, the mound has several courses of well-baked bricks exposed (pl. XXV A and B). It is a site worth immediate excavation.

H. TRIVEṆĪ GHAṬ

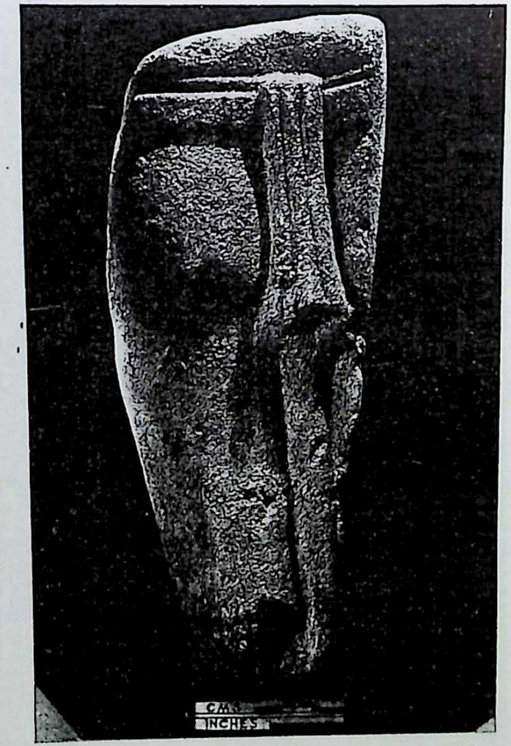
About forty miles to the east of Bhairahawā is Triveṇī Ghāṭ situated on the banks of the Narayani, also called Gandak. Here the river bed and the flood plane is strewn with pebbles. The section opposite is a cliff about 50 ft. in height having two gravel deposits alternated by hardened grey clays. Intensive search might lead to the find of Stone Age tools here.

I. JAṬĀŚAṄKAR

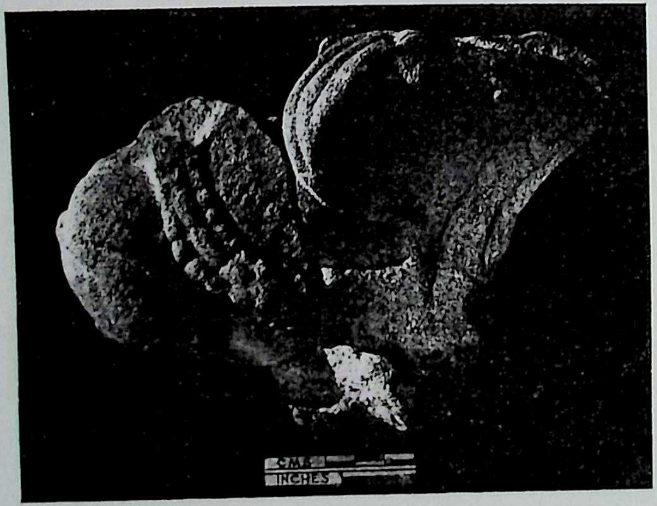
The site marked by a medieval temple enjoys the legendary reputation of remote antiquity, though not justified either by the nature of finds or by its appearance. No historical associations are recorded.



A. *Broken panel of Siva-Parvati in stone, Paisiā (surface)*

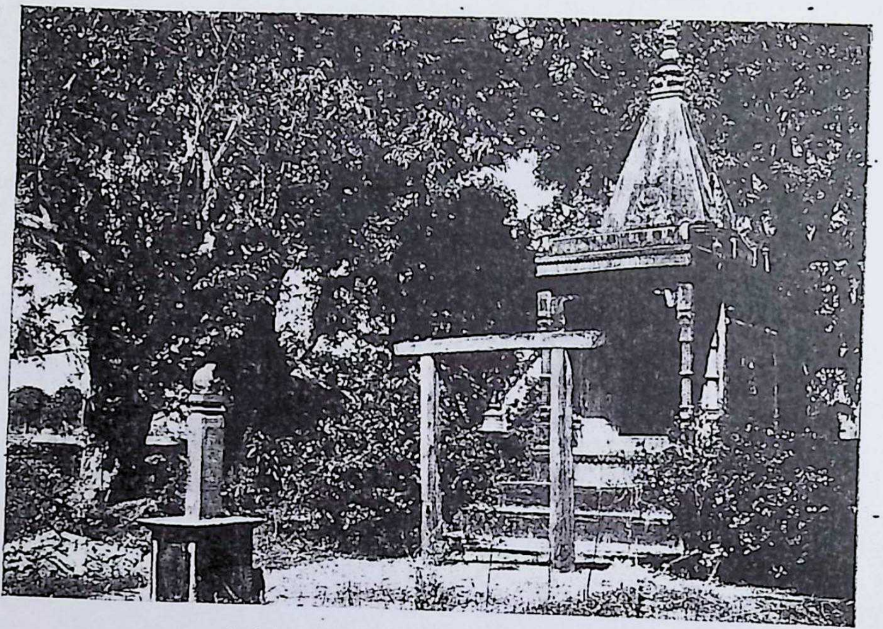


C. *Fragmentary male figure, Temple No. 4, Paisiā*

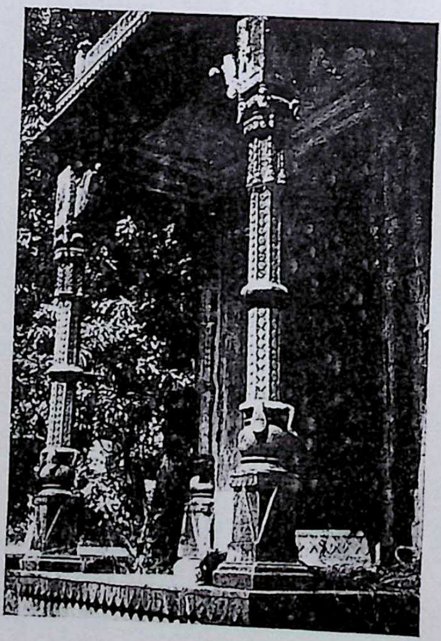


B. *Female torso, Paisiā, Temple No. 4, Paisiā*

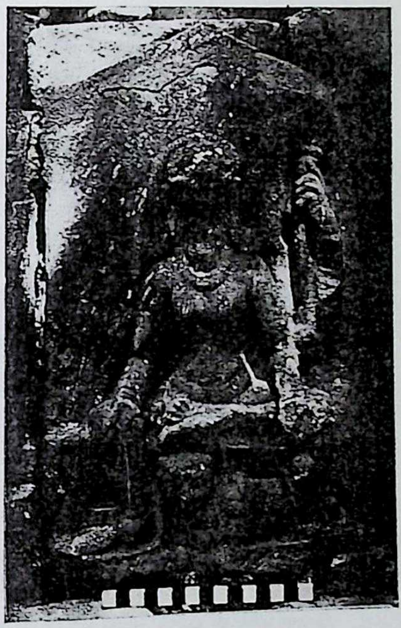
Plate XXII



A. Late medieval stone temple of Gaṇeśa, Chhipāghar

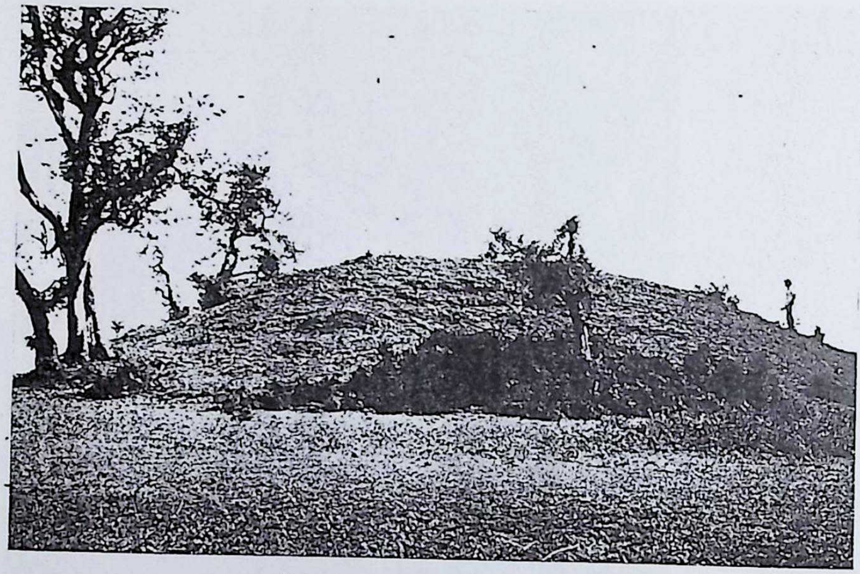


B. Close-up of the porch of A

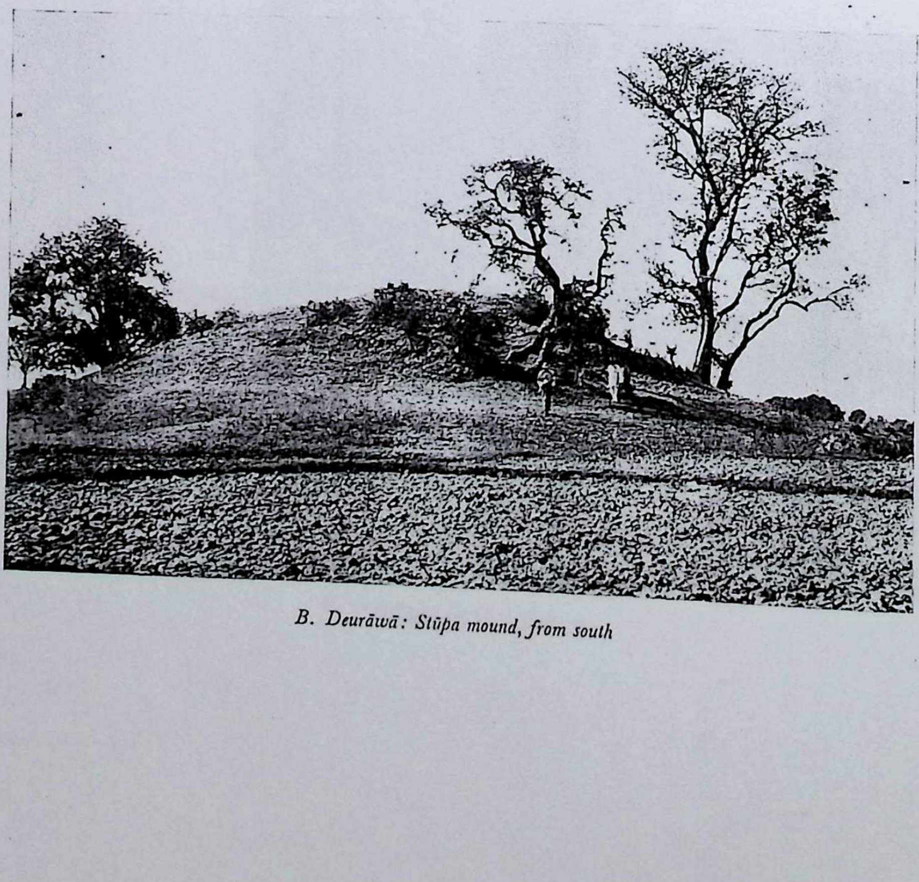


A. Stone image of Bhagavatī, Chhipāghar

B. Mound at Dhākdhahī



A. Deurāwā: Remains of a stūpa

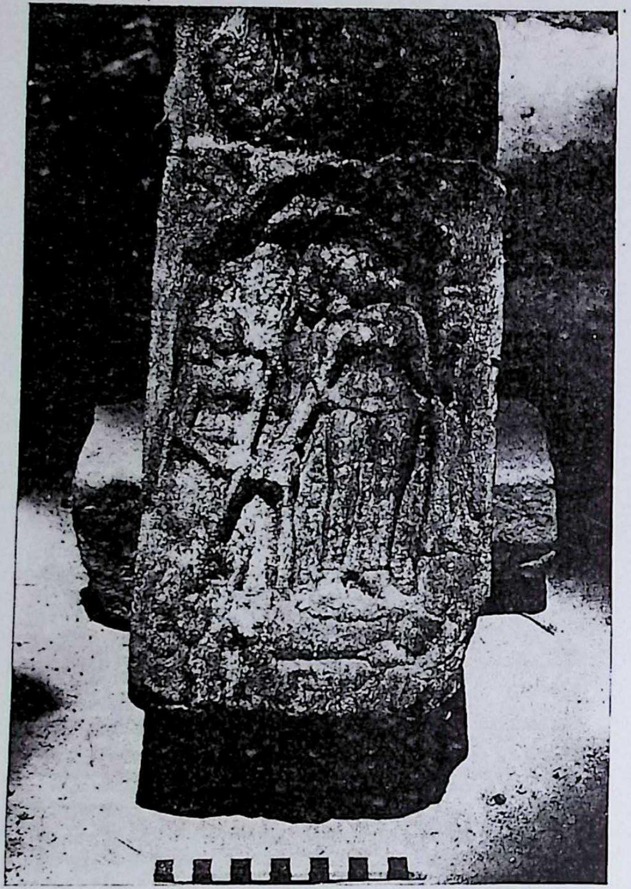


B. Deurāwā: Stūpa mound, from south

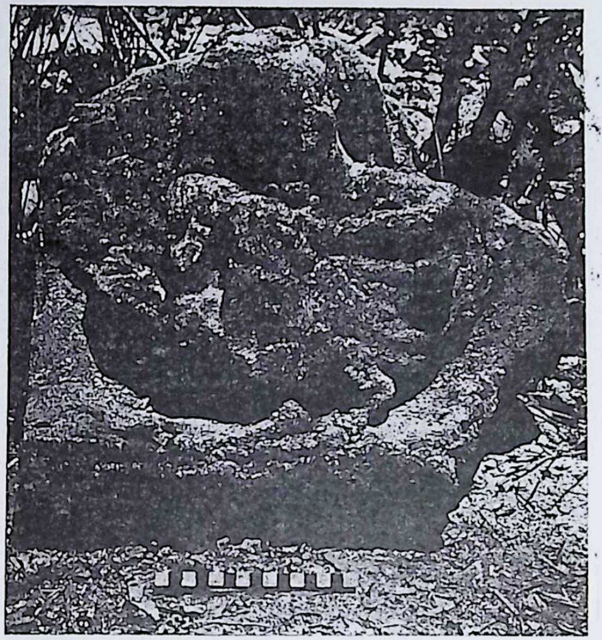
A. Deurāwā: Top of the stūpa mound

B. Deurāwā: Close-up of stūpa construction

PLATE XXVI

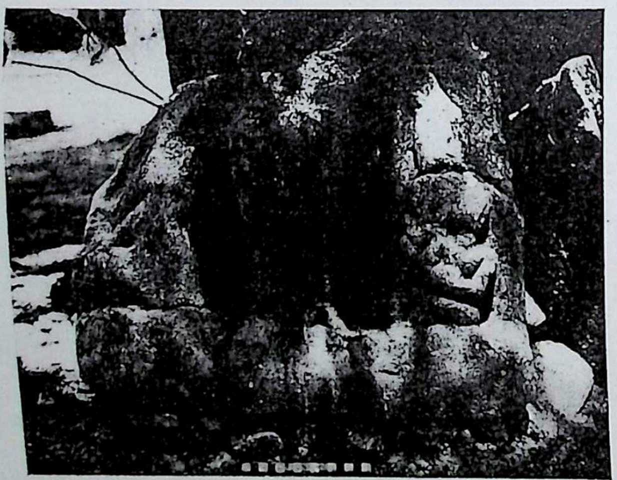


A. Stone sculpture of Yamunā on a tortoise, Baradgoriā

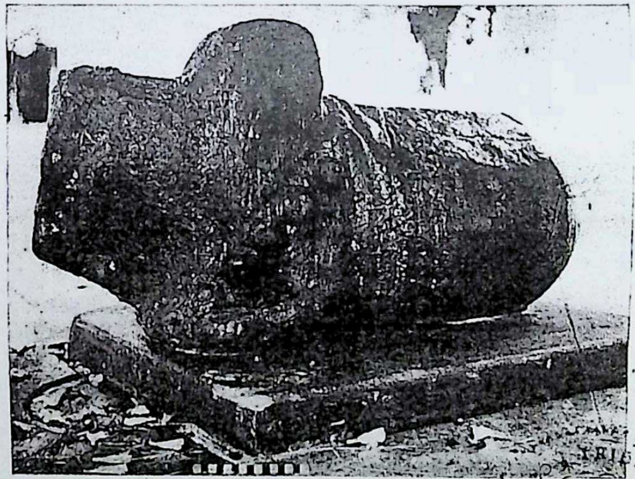


B. Stone sculpture of Kārtikeya on a peacock, Baradgoriā

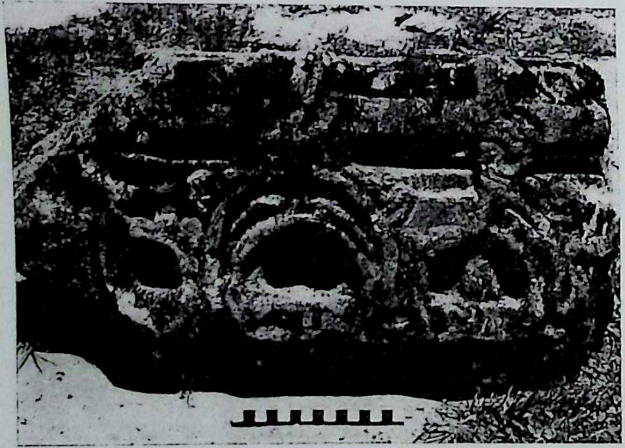
PLATE XXVII



A. Fragment of a stone sculpture, Baradgoriā



B. Stone Nandī, Baradgoriā



C. Frieze with chaitya window motif, Baradgoriā

D. Decorated architectural member, stone, Baradgoriā